The Centre Reporter.

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THE RIGHT MAN FOR GOVERNOR

Why a Palmer and Buckner Leader Supports Mr. Jenks.

A Vigorous Communication From Samuel Dickson, a Leader of the Philadelphia Bar—Facts For All Honest Citizens to Ponder.

The strongest men in Pennsylvania, regardless of partisan, factional or financial views, are rapidly getting into line for Jenks and reform. The Philadelphia Ledger, notwithstanding its large proportion of Democratic readers, has been hitherto very unfriendly to the Democratic nominee for governor, being inspired to this course by certain well known influences which were against the Democratic party two years ago. But the tide of public indignation against Quayism, and the manifest determination of the people to rise superior to party and to overthrow the enemies of honest government, is showing The Ledger the error of its ways, and that journal is now devoting every day a large amount of space to the Jenks meetings, and editorially is pursuing a much more commendable course with regard to the state contest. Our contemporary gives a solid column, on its editorial page, to Samuel Dickson, Esq., one of the leading lawyers of the country, who shows in the strongest language not only why all Democrats of his way of thinking should support Mr. Jenks—and he was one of the Palmer and Buckner leaders in 1896—but all other good citizens as well. Mr. Dickson thus writes:

"As many independent voters are apparently in doubt as to whether to vote for Dr. Swallow or Mr. Jenks, a statement of some of the reasons which will lead many of the sound money Democrats to vote for the latter may be of interest. The first is, that the powers conferred and the duties imposed upon the governor of the state are of such transcendent importance that the question of personal fitness should be given predominant weight in the choice. In point of fact, the office of governor is of singularly little consequence relative to party politics. He has but little patronage, and, in recent years, at least, he has not been a party leader. On the other hand, he has a controlling influence in the making and amending of laws of the state, which really come home to the people. Every one, who knows anything, knows that the laws which govern the tenure of property, by which every man holds his house and his goods, which relate to the effect and enforcement of contracts, taxation, to schools, to roads and all the interests which really enter into our daily life, are state laws. Now, when it is remembered that at the session of 1897 over 400 new statutes were enacted, making up a volume of over 500 pages, it is apparent that the incessant tampering with our laws is an imminent danger to every property owner and to every taxpayer.

"It must be conceded by every one who pauses to reflect that the first and fundamental questions as to the candidate for the high office of governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania are those of Jefferson: Is he capable? Is he honest? Tried by this test, there is one candidate and one only who satisfies the requirements of the office. For half a lifetime Mr. Jenks has been known as a leader of the bar of Pennsylvania. His life has been led in the open practice of his profession, and is known to his neighbors and the bench and bar of the state as an open book. It is the common and concurrent testimony of all that he had enriched a vigorous and capacious intellect by unremitting and discriminating study, and the effect of his powerful and logical arguments is reinforced by a character so genuine and open and sincere that the listener gives absolute confidence to every word he utters. He has not only had the leading practice in his own county, but he has been sent for to appear in every court in that section of the state, and his arguments before our own supreme court and the supreme court of the United States and the electoral commission have given him eminence among lawyers in the entire country. In addition to his forensic ability he is an exceptionally calm, wise, judicially minded man—a safe and good counsellor as well as effective advocate. It is impossible that one of such intelligence and character could be deceived by bad advisers or coerced or cajoled into doing what his own conscience condemned. No single voter, if required to select a lawyer to advise or act for him in that part of the state, would fail to consider himself fortunate if he should secure the services of such a man. Now that we are all compelled to choose one as our adviser and representative at Harrisburg, why should we not do collectively what any one of us would do if acting alone?

"Without making any invidious comparison, it may be said with entire confidence that no one would engage the services of Dr. Swallow to represent him in any private matter calling for knowledge of the law, or sobriety of judgment, or prudence in action. On which ever side the account between him and Governor Hastings the balance should be struck, the fact is that he was convicted of libel before Judge Simonton, as accomplished a judge as sits in any court of the state; and when called before the committee of investigation, composed of men of all parties, he offered no justification or excuse for his charge of incendiarism in the fire which destroyed the capitol building. It is inconceivable how any business man would be willing to trust one so reckless and incautious to pass upon the revision of our laws, or to use the National Guard to enforce order. He is simply impossible. As to Mr. Stone, it is enough to say that his political life has always displayed the qualities becoming a follower—none of the qualifications of a leader.

"The sentimental influence upon national politics, by the election of a suitable person for governor, it likely to be beneficial rather than otherwise, but even if temporarily prejudicial, it is always wise to bear in mind that as true reform can only be worked out through one or the other of the two great parties, it is essential to the safety and welfare of the people that they should be kept as nearly as possible in even balance. Nothing could be more salutary for the Republican party itself than to have its old adversary restored to equal strength, so that each may know that the only hope for preference in the popular vote is in greater diligence for well doing. There is no discipline for official misconduct like defeat, and there is no safeguard for the party in force like a powerful opponent; but no permanent party organization can be effected and maintained in this state or in this country upon only one of the Ten Commandments.

THE STATE DEBT.

HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS COLLECTED BY THE REPUBLICAN MACHINE FROM THE PEOPLE, AND THE STATE DEBT YET REMAINS UNPAID—MANY INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES IN THIS CONNECTION FROM ONE OF THE BEST POSTED MEN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Before there was a Republican party in the country the Democratic party in Pennsylvania had succeeded in incorporating into the state constitution such adequate provision for a sinking fund and the gradual payment of the state debt that its ultimate cancellation was assured. The credit for payment, therefore, so far as any party is entitled to it, is a Democratic monopoly. The following additional facts from the pen of Hon. B. F. Myers, in the Harrisburg Star-Independent of late date, in answer to ignorant Republican vaporing, will be found interesting:

The claim made that when the Democrats went out of power in this state in 1861 the state debt was $40,000,000, and since then this debt has been almost entirely liquidated, has done duty in party organs and on the stump for at least two decades. It was first made in the Hoyt-Dill campaign in 1878, and it has been repeated ever since in every canvass in which questions affecting the administration of the state government were raised. Let us accord all the credit for the reduction of the state debt that is due the party which has had almost uninterrupted control of the legislature during the 37 years ending with 1897, and which always had sufficient power in one of the two houses to negative any reforms emanating from the executive office when that was in possession of the opposing party. But let us ascertain from statistics on the subject of the state debt what credit really belongs to that party. What are the facts involved in this matter? Turn to pages 1003 and 1004 of Smull's Legislative Handbook for 1897 and find there a statement of the "Public Loans of the Commonwealth" from 1821 until 1861. As nearly as can be ascertained the sum total of those loans was, in 1861, in round numbers, $34,000,000. This sum included the loan of May 15, 1861, for arming the state, which was made by a Republican administration. The state debt, on its face, left by the Democrats when they went out of power was, therefore, $31,000,000, not $40,000,000. But against this stood the proceeds of the sale of the public works, effected by the Democrats, which, as nearly as can be ascertained, amounted to about $11,000,000. Thus it appears that the real amount of debt left by the Democrats when they were turned out was $20,000,000, not $40,000,000. Thus is the tale cut in twain. Now, look again on page 1004 of Smull and you will find that the state debt is $6,815,305. Deduct $6,815,305 from $20,000,000 and it appears that $13,184,695 of the principal of the state debt left by the Democrats in 1861 were paid during a period of 37 years by the Republican party. A careful calculation of the interest on the debt paid during that period shows that it amounted to about $27,000,000. Add the principal and interest paid during that time and the total payments are shown to amount to $40,184,695. Add, also, the repayment of the war loan of 1861 ($3,000,000) and the payments on the debt created by both the political parties sum up to $43,184,695. Now turn to page 995 of Smull for 1897 and there find a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the state treasury from 1861 to 1897, both years inclusive. Foot up the receipts and you will find that they aggregated $326,323,000 for the 37 years. Taking the expenditures of the state government for 1880, for all purposes, as a fair average of what the payments at the state treasury should have been per annum since the constitution of 1874 has been in force, and multiplying that average by 37, we find that if the state government had been as economically administered during all the years from 1861 to 1897 as it was in 1880, the payments at the treasury should have been for the 37 years $252,344,403. Deduct this sum from $326,323,000 (the amount of the receipts at the state treasury for the 37 years) and there is shown a surplus of receipts over necessary and proper expenditures of $73,978,597, but of this surplus only $43,184,694 were applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the state debt. The $30,793,903 which should have remained in the treasury would have wiped out the $6,815,305 of the state debt still unpaid, and left $23,978,598 to be given to the common schools over and above the appropriation made to them on the basis of 1880. How much credit, then, is due to such administration of the state government as, notwithstanding the immense revenues received at the treasury, has failed to pay off the state debt by nearly $7,000,000?

INCIDENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR

THAT TELL WHY P. DE LACY, NOW A NOMINEE FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, CARRIES A MEDAL OF HONOR.

Let all real friends of the soldier take heed of the following story that came into our possession accidentally, and that is a very interesting story of itself:

Nautitius Slutter was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania volunteers. He now resides in Lehigh township, Lackawanna county, Pa.; postoffice address, Thornhurst, Pa. He says: "I enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania volunteers, on the 18th of August, 1862. I was personally acquainted with P. DeLacy, who was in the same company at the time I joined it. I served under him as drill sergenat, and his influence and wonderful control of the men made him a remarkably conspicuous figure. In the battle of Gettysburg I was one of the sharpshooters on the first day, and was shot through the right arm, near the McPherson barn, and the regiment was hotly engaged along the Chambersburg pike. I went into the barn about the time that the rebels drove a part of our force back, and the One Hundred and Forty-third changed front to the left and rear, to meet the attack on their left, and I witnessed the color sergeant and colors of the One Hundred and Forty-third go down. At the moment I saw and heard Sergeant DeLacy call out to Major Conyngham to rally the regiment on the colors, which was done, and the colors were saved. At the time I fired with my left arm my last shot at a rebel, who was rushing at Lieutenant Nicholson with his uplifted saber to strike the wounded officer as he lay on the field mortally wounded. After my wound was well I again returned to the company down in Virginia.

"The fall and winter campaigns were severe; not much fighting, but much exposure and hardships, hard marching, almost continually moving, and during all this time Comrade DeLacy was ever with us, always cheerful and happy, and by his example he kept the boys' spirits up and in good cheer. We entered the Wilderness on the 4th of May, 1864, and on the morning of the 5th of May the battle commenced. My company, A, was deployed on the skirmish line, and we opened the Wilderness fight. The woods were so dense that it was impossible to preserve our alignment, and the regiment, soon after it became engaged was compelled to fall back, owing to its flanks being turned on the hill in the rear of the first position. Comrade DeLacy rallied the regiment, or that portion of it that fell back, across the swale. Soon after that time the regiment all fell back to the field, where we reformed, and the brigade soon after made a charge to the left of the first position, where the regiment became hotly engaged, and fought until dark. Just before dark Sergeant Hub Nogle was shot through the right breast. Comrade DeLacy rushed to him, picked him up and carried him off the field. On the morning of the 6th of May the battle was renewed with terrible impetuosity, and DeLacy was with us, urging the boys on, and holding them steady under the terrible fire. On the afternoon of the 6th we fought at the cross roads, where DeLacy led the charge that recaptured the works that the enemy had taken from the Union soldiers of another command. DeLacy here captured a rebel flag, for which act he was presented with a medal of honor by congress, which greatly pleased the boys of the One Hundred and Forty-third. At North Ann he saved the colors of the regiment, and he could rally the company as no other man could at Cold Harbor, Laurel Hill, Bethsada's church, To Ta Potamy, Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Vaughan Road, Hatcher's Run, Southside Road and Second Hatcher's Run. He had command of the company two-thirds of the time, and was considered by all the boys as their leader, and the company relied more upon him in time of battle than upon any other officer. The rest of the officers were either killed, sick or wounded, and at all times Comrade DeLacy was kind, and looked after the interests of the company, and for his great gallantry was admired by all the comrades of the entire regiment, and he so conducted himself through the entire service of the regiment that up to this day the members of the old One Hundred and Forty-third hold him in the highest esteem for the meritorious service he rendered his country and flag."

A Strange Inconsistency.

Mr. Jenks is not running on a platform embracing national questions. "Oh! but," says some thin skinned opponent of Quayism, "Mr. Jenks supported Bryan for president in 1896, therefore I prefer to vote for Dr. Swallow." Ah! is that so? Then you will vote for the nominee of the Populist party, which favors not only free silver, but unlimited issue of government paper money. Meanwhile please remember that if the anti-Quay vote be divided between two anti-Quay candidates for governor the Quay candidate will certainly be elected. You might as well support Mr. Stone and be done with it as to vote so as to split up the opposition to that candidate.—Hon. E. F. Meyers, in the Harrisburg Star-Independent.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

NO PEACE TREATY UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION.

Then We Shall Pay Spain a Bonus for Dewey's Victory.—The President took no Hand in the State Fight.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31st.—A leak in the Paris end of the administration has made it apparent why the Republicans were so anxious that the treaty of Peace should not be concluded before the Congressional election. We are to get Philippine islands. But we are to buy them—a new wrinkle, after capturing territory by force of arms, to pay money for it—either by paying a large sum in cash or by assuming about $40,000,000 of Spanish bonds, or by both. It is not surprising that the Republican managers should dread such information as that going to the country on the eve of an important election, nor that they should now be trying to discount it by saying that nothing had yet been positively determined upon, except that we would demand all of the Philippine islands. That demand was today officially made by our peace commissioners, but it was known in Paris several days ago, and known to the Spanish commissioners that this government had agreed to a proposition to buy the Philippines. A suspicious thing about this agreement is that a special issue of Spanish bonds, of $40,000,000, alleged to have been issued for public improvements in the Philippines, which were floating around in the financial markets of Europe, from the time they were issued, all suddenly disappeared about the time the Peace Commission met, and today not one of those bonds can be bought. Where did they go? They were bought up by somebody, according to the testimony of European bond brokers. Did that somebody have advance inside information that this particular issue of bonds was worth more than other Spanish bonds, because of this agreement of the U. S. government to buy the Philippines? If so, who gave that information, and who is going to profit thereby? These are questions that will not down, and which may, if Mr. McKinley allows this agreement to be carried out, bring about a scandal that will make Algerism seem like a very small matter.

Secretary Gage has been giving away administration secrets, by publicly admitting that while he hoped for the election of a Republican majority of the next House, he would not go so far as to say that he looked for Republican success. The only difference between Secretary Gage and the other members of the administration is that he has publicly said what they all say and think privately.

Instead of being a help to Quay, Mr. McKinley's visit to Philadelphia was a positive injury to Quay and Quayism. Mr. McKinley did not speak the good word for Quay that it was hoped by the terror-stricken Quayites that he would speak. In fact, he spoke not a single word that could be construed into sympathy for Quay or a wish for his success, although some of Quay's friends took especial pains to make openings for Mr. McKinley to say something of that sort. The result is that the Quayites are saying that it would have been better for Mr. McKinley to have remained out of the state, because his silence has been construed by the anti-Quay Republicans to mean lack of administration sympathy for Quay, and they are making some dire threats about what they will do in connection with the National Convention of 1900.

Mr. McKinley's commission ought to give Capt. Wm. Astor Chanler, who served in the Cuban campaign and won praise from Gen. Shafter in an official report, and who is now Democratic candidate for Congress against Lemuel Eli Quigg, in one of the New York city districts, a chance to testify, if they really wish to get at some warm facts. Chanler says that Abner McKinley made money out of the contracts for furnishing supplies to our troops in Cuba, and moreover, that the stuff furnished by the Abner McKinley concern was of inferior quality, and not up to the specifications in any particular. This matter will be heard from again as soon as Congress meets.

The country may expect the publication of a preliminary report from Mr. McKinley's alleged investigation commission, during the present week, as Boss Hanna and the other Republican managers have ordered that one be made and given to the public before the Congressional election. There is little probability that a whitewash report, such as will be made, will influence the casting of a single vote. The people of the country are on to that Commission and its work.

Although Gen. Butler and Admiral Sampson, two of our military Commissioners at Havana, have made strong representations of the danger of trouble in that city from riots by the unpaid and discontented Spanish soldiers, and asked that one or more war ships be sent there, the cabinet has decided that no war ship can be sent there, because to do so would be a violation of the protocol.

It is evident that somebody in authority thinks that Lieut. Hobson is getting too much glory out of his efforts to save those wrecked Spanish vessels. Hobson is now in Washington, being catechized by a Board of Naval officers who are inclined to stop his work, on the ground that it will cost too much money. If Hobson is not allowed to proceed with his plans for saving those vessels, the people will know very well that money had nothing to do with it, but that jealousy of Hobson and his reputation is at the bottom of the whole business.

ANOTHER LEADING JOURNAL.

The Pittsburg Leader Turns to Jenks as the Real Reform Candidate.

The Pittsburg *Leader*, always a pronounced Republican journal, started out in this campaign by supporting candidate Stone, but of late it grew more reluctant in the light of developing facts, until last week it dumped the whole caravan of Quay, Stone and the Republican machine and came out strong for the election of George A. Jenks. The immediate provocation inspiring the *Leader* it declares to be the alliance of the Quay-Stone machine with the Magee-Flinn machine a local judicial contest. The *Leader* says:

At this point the *Leader*, as a matter of conscience and of decency, washes its hands of the whole sneaking jobbing, wire-pulling, law-twisting Republican outfit in this state, and turns, with a sense of relief and refreshment to the candidacy of George A. Jenks, the Democratic nominee for Governor, whose personality, public record and political surroundings are above reproach, and of whose competency and trustworthiness there can be no doubt in the mind of any man. For Dr. Swallow, who is a sensationalist without much ballast, the *Leader* has no sympathy.

The platform on which Mr. Jenks stands is a substantial and a timely one. It is confined to state issues—legislative corruption, misuse of public moneys, demoralization of public offices and other crying evils too well known to require detailed mention here, and the principals which it embodies appeal to all honest voters, without distinction of party. In behalf of this platform and of the eminently worthy candidate nominated thereon, the *Leader* from now until election day purposes using its best efforts, and we feel that they are enlisted in a cause the merit of which no citizen of Pennsylvania with an ounce of wit and a corresponding modicum of frankness can afford to challenge.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Burton V. Shope and Jennie M. Wolfe, of State College.

John H. Fultz and Lettie B. Musser, of Woodward.

Frank J. Tate and Lizzie E. Runkle, of Spring twp.

John H. Meyer, of Bellefonte, and Bessie Stover, of Rebersburg.

John Paul, of Queens Run, Clinton county, and Sarah J. Fisher, of Bellefonte.

Jefferson Brown, of Milroy, and Stella J. Krise, of Centre Hall.

Thomas R. Robinson, of Port Matilda, and Mertie V. Wills, of Worth twp.

Gone to the Hospital.

Tuesday morning Mrs. Jared Mowery and Calvin Horner, accompanied by Dr. Jacobs, left for Philadelphia, where the two former will enter a hospital for special treatment. Mrs. Mowery has been suffering from an internal trouble for some time. Cal's knee has been bothering him for some time. He will have the X rays used on the limb to determine what the trouble is. We hope both will return home greatly benefitted.

Shaking the Plum Tree.

"There is a movement among independent Republicans," says the Philadelphia Record of Oct. 13, "to better the state government in Pennsylvania by taking Senator Quay out of reach of the plum tree. That is the idea of Mr. Wanamaker and of Dr. Swallow.

"The Democrats of Pennsylvania have a better intent. They propose to take the plum tree out of the reach of Senator Quay and of all others who might be tempted to shake it to gather illicit fruit. They insist upon a return to the letter of the constitution, and that the state shall be governed accordingly."

The election of Wm. C. Heinle, to the state senate, on account of his worth and fitness, is assured. Every county in the district will roll up a big majority for him, and you may expect extra heavy thunder from his own county of Centre. Heinle will stand by the Reform administration of Jenks in all its measures.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

In Paree.

Oh, they have a lot of troubles
In Paree.
The kettle always bubbles
In Paree.
And the man who's cheered today,
By tomorrow morning may
Have to hide himself away
In Paree.
They have never peace and quiet
In Paree;
It is always rush or riot
In Paree.
And the fellow who can say
Where he's at from day to day
You may wager doesn't stay
In Paree.

—Cleveland Leader.

Important election, Tuesday next, November 8.

Daly and Townsend are for Quay and never denied it.

Gardner is a clean No. 1 man for prothonotary.

Dr. Sum. Musser informs us that there is considerable sickness in the east end of this valley.

The pike through and east and west of Aaronsburg, is being filled with pounded limestone.

Michael Strohm, an aged citizen and merchant of Centre Hill, has been seriously ill for several weeks.

The weather was frosty four or five days up to Tuesday morning which was ushered in calm, bright and mild in temperature.

Rev. Rarick's appointments, Sunday Nov. 6: Centre Hall, communion, 10 a. m.; St. John's church, 7 p. m.; Georges valley, 2 p. m.

There is still a little corn in the fields of some farms, unhusked. The season for husking corn was all that farmers could wish.

E. P. Shook desires us to mention that his cider press at the Centre Hall station will run one day next week, on Thursday after the election of Jenks.

Rev. Erdman has closed his term of boarding with sheriff Cronister, and passed through here by train east on Wednesday morning, looking the picture of health and beauty.

The 2-year-old child of Cyrus Mantle, of Bald Eagle, was burned to death on Monday. The child stuck a ramrod into a stove and its clothes came in contact with the hot iron.

With thousands of dollars of investment ruined, thousands more spent, the town bitter with strife and ill feeling, and one life lost, the water trouble is doing great things for the good of the town. And all for spite too.

The editor has put in the greater part of the week addressing meetings in favor of Jenks and Honest Government. The outlook points to the election of Jenks by an overwhelming majority. Centre will give no less than a 1000 majority for Jenks.

A young lady recently sent twenty-five cents to a Chicago advertiser for a recipe to whiten and keep the hands soft, and received this reply: "Soak them well three times a day regularly in dish water, while your mother rests."

There is yet a great deal of work to be done by the council in running pipes and putting their big reservoir in shape. Expenses are piling up big, so much so that intimations are growing that some one is getting a rake-off. An investigation of affairs may reveal the trouble.

A grand rally by the friends of Jenks and Honest Government, was held at Madisonburg, on Monday evening. The Aaronsburg band was present and discoursed fine music. The spacious town-hall was chuck full and a large representation of ladies graced the meeting. G. H. Hazel was chairman of the meeting. Two telling speeches were delivered, the first speaker introduced was Fred. Kurtz followed by D. F. Fortney. The Madisonburg district will give a good account of itself next Tuesday.

Millheim, on Tuesday morning, woke up to find that the hollow e'en birds had been around during the night and held high carnival with the cross roads witches. Kessler's clothing store porch and door were most liberally stocked with old wagon parts, cast off lumber and sich, including some unmentionables of female wear fluttering in the breeze like a flag of truce. On the diamond telephone pole there were half a dozen oyster tubs each one seeming anxious to get to the top first to locate an oyster saloon. Dido and high jinks were noticed in other parts of the town.

A Young Girl's Experience.

My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush valley, Pa. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt; nothing so hard but search will find it out. —Herrick.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c. 25c. 50c.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and activity.—D. G. Mitchell.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Never do anything concerning the rectitude of which you have a doubt.—Pliny.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A docile disposition will, with application, surmount every difficulty.—Manilius.

Soldiers

From the War

Bring the germs of malaria, fevers and other diseases, which may prove contagious in their own families. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a special boon to soldiers, because it eradicates all disease germs, builds up the debilitated system and brings back health. Every returned soldier and every friend and relative of soldiers should take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

Music on the Battlefield.

The first use of field music of which we have absolutely authentic information was at the battle of Bouvines, that village of French Flanders where the French have won no fewer than three victories—Philip Augustus defeating Otto IV. of Germany there in 1214, Philip of Valois defeating the English there in 1340, while in 1794 the French defeated the Austrians at the same place. It was at Bouvines, in 1214, that trumpets sounded the signal for the victorious French charge, the first authentic instance of a command given by a trumpet call.

Should Be Too Quick for It.

"If I should try to kiss you I suppose you would call for help," he said, inquiringly. "If you are so everlastingly slow that a call for help would do any good," she replied, "it would serve you just right if I did."—Chicago Post.

SINGULAR STATEMENT.

From Mrs. Rank to Mrs. Pinkham.

The following letter to Mrs. Pinkham from Mrs. M. RANK, No. 2,354 East Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., is a remarkable statement of relief from utter discouragement. She says:

"I never can find words with which to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"Some years ago I had womb trouble and doctored for a long time, not seeing any improvement. At times I would feel well enough, and other times was miserable. So it went on until last October, I felt something terrible creeping over me, I knew not what, but kept getting worse. I can hardly explain my feelings at that time. I was so depressed in spirits that I did not wish to live, although I had everything to live for. Had hysteria, was very nervous; could not sleep and was not safe to be left alone.

"Indeed, I thought I would lose my mind. No one knows what I endured.

"I continued this way until the last of February, when I saw in a paper a testimonial of a lady whose case was similar to mine, and who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I determined to try it, and felt better after the first dose. I continued taking it, and to-day am a well woman, and can say from my heart, 'Thank God for such a medicine.'"

Mrs. Pinkham invites all suffering women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. All such letters are seen and answered by women only.

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ltd., Belleview Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIGESTION CURED.

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NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Attractive Garnitures—American Women's Influence—Photography for Women—How the Aigrette is Worn—Etc., Etc.

ATTRACTIVE GARNITURES.

Steel beads, buttons and ornaments are among the most attractive of garnitures, but they rust at the first attack of dampness, and then are not only extremely unsightly to look at, but are a menace to everything in their vicinity. Handkerchief, collar or any portion of the dress material coming in contact with them is hopelessly discolored. Efforts have been made to coat steel with some preparation that will prevent such damage, but thus far with very little success.

LADIES' GUIMPE WAIST.

This form of waist will recommend itself to the selecter of a pattern as neat and becoming as well as graceful and stylish. The guimpe and vest are of Scotch plaid silk and the bodice portion of figured challie. The freed edges of the latter are trimmed with a neat ruche of mousseline de soie. The waist is made with a fitted lining, the vest and collar closing at the left invisibly at one side of the bodice being left free so as to form the closing. The sleeves are made full over a fitted lining, graceful epaulettes falling over

the shoulders. A belt formed of oval discs of gold and enamel with a setting of bright stones in the center—the latest fad in belts—is worn at the waist.

Two yards of 44 inch material are required to make this waist for a lady of medium size.

No. 394 is cut in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S INFLUENCE.

In her article on "The Woman's Paris," in Scribner's, Ada Cone has this to say regarding the dress of American women: "In Paris the dress of the fashionable young American is assorted to the dress of the elegant demimondaine. Paris recognizes, however, that their motives for dress are a universe apart, and it is here, finally that the American has an influence in Paris. If in the fashions she imitates, here in the moral field she is an initiator; she is a witness to Parisians that a woman may choose to wear novel and fashionable dress for pure pleasure in variety, and for simple gaiety of heart."

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR WOMEN.

A prominent New York photographer declares that if he could obtain the services of properly skilled women he would not have a man in his employ. It is a woman's natural lightness, her delicacy of touch, her keen eye for light and shade, and, perhaps most of all, her artistic instinct, which peculiarly render her fitted for the work of photography.

The official photographer of Washington is a woman; the head of a large Boston photographic establishment is a woman, who has reproduced with exquisite skill all the illustrations of the Boston Library decorations, and there seems to be no reason why women in general should not succeed in this direction. They have naturally all the requisites essential to success. —New York Tribune.

HOW THE AIGRETTE IS WORN.

Women who study the fashions know that aigrettes should be placed in the center of the front of the headgear. They start mostly from a jewel, and while pure white is much worn, black and white is newer still; that is, white flecked with black circular discs. A distinctive mode of the season is the round, turban-like toque of white tulle or chiffon, having a flat crown, as often as not worked in silver or in black and silver, and all the necessary height imparted by the feathers in front. Another style has, however, come to the fore, which recalls the chapeau bras; it is long across and narrow in the width, for from the front to the back it would hardly exceed four and a half inches. The shape is most piquant, for it rises in a point over the face, stands well out at the sides and generally forms the foundation for some five or six ostrich plumes, the longest turning in a negligé style towards the back, while the rest radiate in many directions.

WHY BABIES ARE CROSS.

It seems almost absurd to advise mothers not to pinch babies' feet, and yet physicians say that much of the fretfulness and irritation of babyhood is due to tight shoes and stockings. Not tight, perhaps, from a grown-up standpoint, but sufficiently snug to hurt the tender, soft flesh of baby feet. The shoes that are gotten for the very little baby are often actually instruments of torture because of some roughness or pressure.

If the shoe fit snugly, no matter how soft it is, the sole is sure to press into the sensitive flesh and irritate the temper, if not actually injure the nerves. Baby flesh is so soft that mothers or nurses often do not notice how badly the little foot is being crowded until impeded circulation tells the story of suffering.

And small stockings are as frequently a means of injury as are small shoes. Always buy both shoes and stockings at least one size larger than the so-called "easy fit." This rule should hold good until the foot has ceased to grow. The result would be a generation of healthier, better-tempered and more graceful men and women.—Demorest's Magazine.

LACE AND NET GOWNS.

Lace or net gowns are economical investments, for they can do duty for many different occasions with other waists. Of course there is no limit to the amount of money that can be spent on lace, whether it is a lace edging or bought in a piece by the yard. Net is less expensive, and is often quite as effective. A charming gown, and not an expensive one, can be made of the ordinary open-work black net over a black taffeta lining; the skirt, with a deep flounce, either gathered or pleated, and trimmed with rows of velvet—three rows about the flounce itself, and two just where the flounce joins the skirt. A pretty way to make the waist is to have it over a fitted lining, with the lace put on full from around the shoulders, but the fulness drawn down on the lining. Around the shoulders two rows of velvet ribbon wider than that used on the skirt can be gathered on, and then put down the front again. With this may be worn an unlined yoke and long sleeves of black net, with a black velvet high collar, or, if desired, a white one; but the last is hardly to be recommended rashly, as it is not always becoming. If the all black looks too sombre, a bertha of white lace may be added, or a band of jet passementerie put around the shoulders. Jet lights up an all black gown amazingly. Such a gown as the one just described is quite smart enough to wear in the evening with a low waist. With a high waist of black taffeta, or with one of the little black taffeta coats that are fashionable this year, it is smart enough for afternoon and church wear. Another point is that almost all the nets that are worth buying wear well, and when they do look tumbled, after a time, can be freshened and pressed so that they look almost like new. A beautiful woman never looks more distinguished than in an elegant black gown. It is alike becoming, when well designed, well made, and of good material, to old and young, and has the advantage of never seeming too pronounced.—Harper's Bazar.

BOY'S DRESS.

This is a suit for a little boy who does not think he is too big for skirts. It is represented to be made of blue storm serge and trimmed with braid. The blouse is composed of the fronts and seamless back, the sailor collar and the one pieced sleeve whose fulness is gathered at the arm's eye and stitched in tiny tucks at the wrist. The box plaited skirt is attached to a

sleeveless waist which closes in the center back. This waist shows in front at the opening where the blouse is left open at the neck and is decorated to match the collar. This dress may be developed in flannel, cashmere or the heavy weight cotton goods.

Four yards of 27 inch goods are required to make this suit for a boy 4 years.

No. 372 is cut in sizes for 2 and 4 years.

THE SEASON'S HOSIERY.

Pretty hosiery for this season is startlingly brilliant, whether the material is silk, lisle or wool. New golf stockings are made of camel's hair yarn, showing in sharp contrast the three highest tones of green, red and brown, and in the fine lisle, for daily use, is flaunted before us in black shot with scarlet. There is a new way of marking stockings in lines, and a very bewildering effect is given by a sober dark blue silk hose having a dozen or more thread-like lines of yellow turning around the leg like the twist of a corkscrew. She who has a thick ankle and a thin calf will take kindly to the blue and black stockings, striped finely in white, the pinlines converging from the length of leg very close together at the ankle. By this manœuvre the eye is deceived, and great comfort given the wearer. By yet another device rows of white dots begin, the size of a quarter of a dollar, up near the knee, growing to the dimensions of a pin's head at the ankle. On experiment it has been found that a large foot and thick ankle lose, to the most critical gaze, one half their clumsiness when swathed in a figured stocking, and as but a minority of women enjoy the faultless extremities, the plain dark hose are at a discount momentarily, for these dazzling, deceiving foot masks carry the trade before them.

FASHION AND FANCY.

All the new shoulder-capes are made with deep backs, curving down much like the old-fashioned mode of wearing a shawl.

Whalebones soaked in boiling water can be easily sewed on the garment, and will keep the form of the seam longer than when sewed in with tape.

In spite of efforts to abolish them, the full drooping waists continue, some of the finest imported models having this style running almost to an extreme.

Little narrow ribbons are put on hats in the form of scrollwork. Dainty bonnets are sometimes made entirely of shirrings of this narrow ribbon.

Among new fashions comes that of making out-of-door coats and likewise jacket bodices for indoor wear quite short in front, but with much elongated backs.

Collars of taffeta silk are made with a plain band with a buckle on the side, with a bow or rosette at the back, and forming a regular stock, with a small bow at the front.

In the new cravats may be seen a wide scarf of black surah silk to be tied under the chin in a big bow, the ends turned under in sailor fashion and passed through a flattened ring.

A new and popular shirt waist in England is made of striped or plain silk, opening to show a white vest and collar, and others are fashioned of French madras and Scotch gingham.

In the display of models for winter toilets princesse dresses are very much in evidence, but so modified and improved by their sleeve and corsage decorations as to be scarcely recognizable.

Another bangle has a pendant star tipped with small diamonds, and one bangle ornament has three stones in the centre. The new curb chain bracelets are mere bangles and many have the lucky bean as a fastening.

Chip of the Old Block.

The father of Corporal Doyle, one of the Fifth Northumberland Fusiliers, who fell at Omdurman, served in the same regiment in the Indian mutiny and actually saved the life of Lord Wolseley, who had been severely wounded in the fighting around Cawnpore, and would have been left for dead on the field of battle had not Doyle, whose kindly heart led him to see whether there were any living among the wounded, found the future commander-in-chief, although badly hurt, living, and handed him over more dead than alive to the ambulance corps. Old Doyle has been for many years the news agent in charge of the bookstall at Nenagh Railway station. When Lord Wolseley visited Nenagh on a tour of inspection Doyle attracted his attention as he descended from the train by standing at salute with his medals on his breast. Lord Wolseley recognized with delight his old friend, whom he had not seen since the days of the Indian mutiny, and entered into a long and cordial conversation with the veteran, which was resumed after the work of inspection had been concluded. When bidding the old man good-by as the train moved off, Lord Wolseley said: "Doyle, if there is anything I can do for you, you have only to name it." Doyle's reply was: "I thank your lordship. I want for nothing. My son is in my old regiment and will soon be a corporal." Lord Wolseley wrote to him a letter of condolence the other day on his son's death.—London News.

The Secluded Chinese Emperor.

The Emperor of China has been the most secluded monarch in the world, living as he has in the third or sacred or forbidden city of Pekin. The first city is surrounded by a wall sixty feet thick, being the outer or Tartar city. The second city is protected by a wall of the same dimensions, as is the third or sacred city, in which the emperor lives. For twenty-seven years he has been secluded within the walls of this city. He has seldom left it, and on these rare occasions such preparation has been made over the route he was to travel as to change its aspect so greatly as to give the young emperor no correct idea of the country over which he has ruled. He has seen almost nothing of China. Unlike most princes of the royal blood of the nations, he was not reared with any idea of making him an intelligent head of the military service of his country. He knows practically nothing of the soldiers of China. Once a year he leaves the sacred city and proceeds to the Ming tombs, the tombs of his ancestors, where he goes to worship. On all occasions he is surrounded by a number of officials, whose special duty appears to be to deceive him regarding the true condition of affairs.—Washington Star.

Morals of the Russian Lapps.

The life of the Russian Lapps is about half nomadic. For the most part they are fishers, a fact very much to their advantage, considering the many fasts required by the Greek Church. The morals of the Russian Lapps are below the average. They have a bad reputation for lying, drunkenness and general untrustworthiness. In Scandinavia, laws have been directed against the importation of liquors since 1723.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

A LITTLE PESSIMIST.

"The sad little Princess sat by the sea,
"Alas," she sighed, "and alackaday!"
And she rested her book upon her knee,
And her eyes gazed dreamily far away.

"All of my fairy tales end the same—
They lived, and they loved, and then they died—
The wicked enchanter's always to blame;
Oh, for something quite new," she cried.

"I'm sick of my dolls with their china eyes,
"I'm sick of reading of giants and things,
I'm tired to death of candies and pies;
I hate my crown and my golden rings."

And then her nurse felt of the Royal head,
Looked at her tongue in a knowing way,
"Your Highness had better come home to bed,
You've eaten too many plum tarts to-day."

—Isabel De Witte Kaplan.

SKELETONIZING LEAVES.

Skeletonizing of leaves is an excellent entertainment for the youngsters. Ripe, firm leaves must be gathered for this purpose and put in a flat basin of rain-water, care being taken to change the water frequently. This basin should be placed either in the garden or else on the window sill outside, as there is apt to be an unpleasant scent when the pulp of the leaves begins to decay.

After they have been thus treated for about a fortnight the leaves may be taken out and gently rubbed with the finger stemwise, when it will be found that the green flesh separates from the fiber quite easily and rolls off, leaving the stem and tendrils of the leaf perfect. These must be handled with extreme care, so that they will not be injured. Put them upon a board and place in the sun to bleach. When firm, they can be made up into quite pretty sprays and will delight the hearts of those who have taken such an interest in them for weeks past.

LOOK OUT FOR THE COMMAS.

Some boys and girls find it difficult to learn the proper use of commas, periods, semicolons and other punctuation marks, and as a consequence are apt to become discouraged and say: "Oh, well, what's the use, anyway?" But when they see the absurdity of some sentences whose meaning has been totally changed by improper punctuation, they will perhaps become imbued with new energy and resolve to stick to the little dots and dashes until they are mastered. The example herewith given was "set up" by an English compositor. Whether he punctuated as he did through ignorance or pure maliciousness it would be hard to say. Whichever it was, this is the way the paragraph read when the printer got through with it:

"Cæsar entered on his head; his helmet on his feet; armed sandals upon his brow; there was a cloud in his right hand; his faithful sword in his eye; an angry glare saying nothing, he sat down."

What the author really meant to say was—well, you can easily find that out for yourselves.

A TACKLE IN TIME.

Charles Bryant Howard contributes a seasonable story under the title of "A 'Tackle' in Time," to the St. Nicholas. Mr. Howard tells of two young football players who were with their father, a sea-captain, in the Philippines:

Suddenly, amid a clatter of wheels on the rough pavement and the bewildering babel of Spaniards, natives, and Chinamen, the boys noticed a louder sound up the street, which increased as it approached to shouts and yells of excitement or fear; the people stopped and turned their heads; somebody shouted "Uno loco [A madman]!" and at that everybody began dodging into doorways and fleeing around corners, as if possessed by a deadly terror.

"What is it?" exclaimed Jack.

"Blessed if I know," said Harry; "some row up the street, I guess. Let's wait and see what father does."

And then they saw a strange sight: a half-naked, villainous-looking "Filipino" (native) tearing along the sidewalk toward where their father stood, flourishing in one hand a soldier's belt, with a heavy buckle,—a very serviceable weapon in accustomed hands,—while the people made way for him right and left in mad haste, tumbling over one another, with shrieks and screams of fear; evidently he was a soldier from a native regiment, who had been sentenced to punishment for some misdemeanor, and having managed to escape, was endeavoring to reach the native quarter of the town, he was pursued at some distance by a native corporal and several soldiers and guardias (native policemen), whose shouts of "Cuidado! Para [Look out! Stop him]!" added to the general uproar.

The boys saw their father turn quickly and glance toward them, while the old Spaniard shot into a doorway with amazing swiftness; then the captain faced the native again, and swung his thick bamboo cane aloft. Down it came with all the strength of his powerful arm,—whack!—and the belt and stick went whirling away in the air, while the runaway, after a stagger, changed his course slightly, and came flying across the street toward the two boys. They heard their father give a warning shout. Harry instinctively sprang in front of Jack, and, not knowing just what was the matter, but feeling that the man ought to be stopped somehow, he proceeded to do so in his own way. Stooping quickly with bent head and outstretched right arm as the man came rushing up, he "tackled" him around his brawny waist as he had tackled many an opponent on the football field at home, and almost expected to hear the familiar roar of applause from the spectators as he and the "Filipino" came down with a crash and a whirl of arms and legs, rolling over across the hard sidewalk till they brought up with a prodigious thump against the building, the native struggling atop; but in another minute Jack had hurled himself atop of him, involuntarily shouting "Held!" as soon as he could catch his breath.

At this point a "referee" turned up in the shape of the big native corporal, who promptly grabbed the deserter and "yanked" him to his feet; holding him, writhing and hissing, in a grasp of iron.

"Buen muchachos [Good boys]!" said the great brown-faced soldier. "Ingleses [English]!"

"No, amigo; Americanos," answered Captain Hale, who had now arrived on the spot, still minus his stick.

"Por supuesto [of course]," grunted the corporal. "I might have known it, senor. This is the worst man in the regiment; he would have killed you if he could. Cobardes [cowards]!" he growled at the gaping people, who were timidly peering from various retreats. "These two American children are heroes, and you—carabaos (tame buffaloes)!" And with that expression of contempt, the worst that can be applied to a Philippine native, he twisted one powerful hand in his prisoner's long hair, and marched him off to cool his excitement in the guardhouse.

The Groom's Trying Ordeal.

"It was a horrible situation to be in," said the newly-married man, as he fumbled nervously in his pocket to see if he had the list of eatables that his wife wanted.

"If I am ever married again, and I hope I never will be, in more ways than one, I shall rise up and assert myself and not allow myself to be the nonentity that I was at my late wedding.

"My wife wanted a unique wedding, and she got it. Among the many fool propositions put forward by interested friends was that the best man take charge of our wedding journey, and that we were not to know where we were going until he handed us the tickets at the train.

"I objected to the idea right at the start, but my wife thought it would be so romantic, and—well, what I said against it seemed to cut no figure.

"When we took the train there was such a shower of congratulations, old shoes and rice that the best man forgot to give us our tickets, and I didn't notice the oversight until I saw the conductor standing before me with outstretched hand.

"Then I realized that we were in the same condition as the goat that ate its tag—we didn't know where we were going.

"I colored up and tried to explain the situation to the grinning ape of a conductor, while my wife shook the rice from her clothes and the passengers roared.

"It was simply impossible to remain on board, so we got off at the first stop.

"My wife thought it was a good joke, and that we had made the hit of the season, until it suddenly dawned upon her that all that precious trousseau that she had been working so many months on and which was to be a dream forever, was in our trunks, checked to some unknown destination.

"Then my troubles began in earnest and it was lucky for the best man that he wasn't around at the time."

Cambon's Cow Was Sold for Taxes.

Years ago, when Jules Cambon, the French ambassador who signed the peace protocol in Spain's behalf, was a newspaper man in Paris, Gustav Renoult, then a subject of the last Napoleon, but now an American citizen, knew him. Mr. Renoult's recollection of M. Cambon is very amusing. "It was through a peculiar episode," said he, "that the present ambassador was started on the ladder of prominence. M. Cambon has always been an enthusiastic Republican. His newspaper was Republican and did not hesitate to express its opinion of the way things were going in France. In 1869 Emperor Napoleon needed money, and to get it levied a special tax. M. Cambon was indignant. He held that the tax was illegal, and when the government official came to collect his assessment M. Cambon, with more emphasis than grace, refused to pay. In those days the ambassador was not so very well supplied with this world's goods, and the few that he did possess M. Cambon did his best to keep out of the way of the officer.

"One piece of property, however, M. Cambon could not hide. It was his cow, and the government promptly seized in default of the tax. Protests made no difference to Napoleon and his crew, so the cow was sold and the proceeds confiscated. The affair was aired with vivacity and length in the Parisian journals, and the Republican papers, backing their man, headed popular subscriptions by which another was purchased. From that time on," concluded Mr. Renoult, "M. Cambon was very popular in Paris, and after the fall of the Empire in 1871, his rise in affairs was rapid."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Across the Continent"—Spiritual Thoughts Suggested While Viewing Scenes of Majesty and Grandeur Wrought by the Hand of God.

TEXTS: "Streams in the desert."—Isaiah xxxv., 6. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."—Psalms civ., 32.

My first text means irrigation. It means the waters of the Himalaya, or the Pyrenees, or the Sierra Nevadas poured through canals and aqueducts for the fertilization of the valleys. It means the process by which the last mile of American barrenness will be made an apple orchard, or an orange grove, or a wheat field, or a cotton plantation, or a vineyard—"streams in the desert." My second text means a volcano like Vesuvius or Cotopaxi, or it means the geysers of Yellowstone Park or of California. You see a hill calm and still, and for ages immovable, but the Lord out of the heavens puts His finger on the top of it, and from it rise thick and impressive vapors: "He toucheth the hills and they smoke!"

Although my journey across the continent this summer was for the eighth time, more and more am I impressed with the divine hand in its construction, and with its greatness and grandeur, and more and more am I thrilled with the fact that it is all to be irrigated, glorified and Edenized. What a change from the time when Daniel Webster on yonder Captoline Hill said to the American Senate in regard to the centre of this continent, and to the regions on the Pacific Coast: "What do you want with this vast, worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts and cactus, of shifting sands and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever put these great deserts or these great mountains, impenetrable and covered with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the Western coast, rock-bound, cheerless and uninviting, and not a harbor on it? I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it now is." What a mistake the great statesman made when he said that! All who have crossed the continent realize that the States on the Pacific Ocean will have quite as grand opportunities as the States on the Atlantic, and all this realm from sea to sea to be the Lord's cultivated possession.

Do you know what, in some respects, is the most remarkable thing between the Atlantic and Pacific? It is the figure of a cross on a mountain in Colorado. It is called the "Mount of the Holy Cross." A horizontal crevice filled with perpetual snow, and a perpendicular crevice filled with snow, but both the horizontal line and the perpendicular line so marked, so bold, so significent, so unmistakable, that all who pass in the daytime within many miles are compelled to see it. There are some figures, some contours, some mountain appearances that you gradually make out after your attention is called to them. So a man's face on the rocks in the White Mountains. So a maiden's form cut in the granite of the Adirondacks. So a city in the moving clouds. Yet you have to look under the pointing of your friend or guide for some time before you can see the similarity. But the first instant you glance at this side of the mountain in Colorado, you cry out: "Across! A cross!" Do you say that this geological inscription just happens so? No! That cross on the Colorado mountain is not a human device, or an accident of nature, or the freak of an earthquake. The hand of God cut it there and set it up for the nation to look at. Whether set up in rock before the cross of wood was set up on the bluff back of Jerusalem, or set up at some time since that assassination, I believe the Creator meant it to suggest the most notable event in all the history of this planet, and He hung it there over the heart of this continent to indicate that the only hope for this nation is in the Cross on which our Immanuel died. The clouds were vocal at our Saviour's birth, the rocks rent at His martyrdom, why not the walls of Colorado bear the record of the Crucifixion?

I supposed in my boyhood, from its size on the map, that California was a few yards across, a ridge of land on which one must walk cautiously lest he hit his head against the Sierra Nevada on one side, or slip off into the Pacific waters on the other—California, the thin slice of land, as I supposed it to be in my boyhood, I have found to be larger than all the States of New England and all New York State and all Pennsylvania added together; and if you add them together their square miles fall far short of California. And then all those new-born States of the Union, North and South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Each State an empire in size.

"But," says one, "in calculating the immensity of our continental acreage you must remember that vast reaches of our public domain are uncultivated heaps of dry sand, and the 'Bad Lands' of Montana and the Great American Desert." I am glad you mentioned that. Within twenty-five years there will not be between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts a hundred miles of land not reclaimed either by farmers' plough or miners' crowbar. By irrigation, the waters of the rivers and the showers of heaven, in what are called the rainy season, will be gathered into great reservoirs, and through aqueducts let down where and when the people want them. Utah is an object lesson. Some parts of that Territory which were so barren that a spear of grass could not have been raised there in a hundred years, are now rich as Lancaster County farms of Pennsylvania, or Westchester farms of New York, or Somerset County farms of New Jersey. Experiments have proved that ten acres of ground irrigated from waters gathered in great hydrological basins will produce as much as fifty acres from the downpour of rain as seen in our regions. We have our freshets and our droughts, but in those lands which are to be scientifically irrigated there will be neither freshets nor droughts. As you take a pitcher and get it full of water, and then set it on a table and take a drink out of it when you are thirsty and never think of drinking a pitcherful all at once, so Montana, and Wyoming and Idaho will catch the rains of their rainy season and take up all the waters of their rivers in great pitchers of reservoirs, and refresh their land whenever they will.

But the most wonderful part of this American continent is the Yellowstone Park. My two visit there made upon me an impression that will last forever. Go in by the Moneida route as we did this summer and save 250 miles of railroading, your stage-coach taking you through a day of scenery as captivating and sublime as the Yellowstone Park itself. After all poetry has exhausted itself concerning Yellowstone Park, and all the Morans and Bierstadts and the other enchanting artists have completed their canvas, there will be other relations to make, and other stories of its beauty and wrath, splendor and agony, to be recited. The Yellowstone Park is the geologist's paradise. By cheapening of travel may it become the nation's playground! In some portions of it there seems to be the anarchy of the elements. Fire and water, and the vapor born of that marriage, terrific. Geyser cones or hills of crystal that have been over five thousand years growing! In places the earth, throbbing, sobbing, groaning, quaking with aqueous paroxysm. At the expiration of every sixty-five minutes one of the geysers tossing its boiling water 185 feet in the air and then descending into swinging rainbows. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke." Caverns of pictured walls large enough for the sepulchre of the human race. Formations of stone in shape and color of calla lily, of heliotrope, of rose, of cowslip, of sunflower and of gladiolus. Sulphur and arsenic and oxide of iron, with their delicate pencils, turning the hills into a Luxemburg, or a Vatican picture-gallery. The so-called Thanatopsis Geyser, exquisite as the Bryant poem it was named after, and Evangeline Geyser, lovely as the Longfellow heroine it commemorates.

But after you have wandered along the geyserite enchantment for days, and begin to feel that there can be nothing more of interest to see, you suddenly come upon the peroration of all majesty and grandeur, the Grand Canon. It is here that it seems to me—and I speak it with reverence—Jehovah seems to have surpassed Himself. It seems a great gulch let down into the eternities. Masonry by an omnipotent trowel. Yellow! You never saw yellow unless you saw it there. Red! You never saw red unless you saw it there. Violet! You never saw violet unless you saw it there. Triumphant banners of color. In a cathedral of basalt, Sunrise and Sunset married by the setting of rainbow ring.

Gothic arches, Corinthian capitals, and Egyptian basilicas built before human architecture was born. Huge fortifications of granite constructed before war forged its first cannon. Gibraltars and Sebastopols that never can be taken. Thrones on which no one but the King of heaven and earth ever sat. Fount of waters at which the hills are baptized, while the giant cliffs stand around as sponsors. For thousands of years before that scene was unveiled to human sight, the elements were busy, and the geysers were hewing away with their hot chisel, and glaciers were pounding with their cold hammers, and hurricanes were cleaving with their lightning strokes, and hailstones giving the finishing touches, and after all these forces of nature had done their best, in our century the curtain dropped, and the world had a new and divinely inspired revelation, the Old Testament written on papyrus, the New Testament written on parchment, and this last Testament written on the rocks.

Standing there in the Grand Canon of the Yellowstone Park for the most part we held our peace, but after awhile it flashed upon me with such power I could not help but say to my comrades: "What a hall this would be for the last Judgment!" See that mighty cascade with the rainbows at the foot of it? Those waters congealed and transfixed with the agitations of that day, what a place they would make for the shining feet of a Judge of quick and dead! And those rainbows look now like the crowns to be cast at His feet. At the bottom of this great canon is a floor on which the nations of the earth might stand, and all up and down these galleries of rock the nations of heaven might sit. And what reverberation of archangels' trumpet there would be through all these gorges and from these caverns and over all these heights. Why should not the greatest of all the days the world shall ever see close amid the grandest scenery Omnipotence ever built?

I have said these things about the magnitude of the continent, and given you a few specimens of some of its wonders, to let you know the comprehensiveness of Christ's dominion when He takes possession of this continent. Besides that, the salvation of this continent means the salvation of Asia, for we are only thirty-six miles from Asia at the northwest. Only Behring Strait separates us from Asia, and these will be spanned by a great bridge. The thirty-six miles of water between these two continents are not all deep sea, but have three islands, and there are also shoals which will allow piers of bridges, and for the most of the way the water is only about twenty fathoms deep.

The Americo-Asiatic bridge which will yet span those straits will make America, Asia, Europe and Africa one continent. So, you see, America evangelized, Asia will be evangelized. Europe taking Asia from one side and America taking it from the other side. Your children will cross that bridge. America and Asia and Europe all one, what subtraction from the pangs of seasickness! and the prophecies in Revelation will be fulfilled, "there shall be no more sea." But do I mean literally that this American continent is going to be all gospelized? I do. Christopher Columbus, when he went ashore from the Santa Maria, and his second brother Alonzo, when he went ashore from the Pinta, and his third brother Vincent, when he went ashore from the Nina, took possession of this country in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost. Satan has no more right to this country than I have to your pocket-book. To hear him talk on the roof of the temple, where he proposed to give Christ the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them, you might suppose that Satan was a great capitalist or that he was loaded up with real estate, when the old miscreant never owned an acre or an inch of ground on this planet. For that reason I protest against something I heard and saw this summer and other summers in Montana and Oregon and Wyoming and Idaho and Colorado and California. They have given devilistic names to many places in the West and Northwest.

As soon as you get in Yellowstone Park or California you have pointed out to you places cursed with such names as "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Kitchen," "The Devil's Thumb," "The Devil's Pulpit," "The Devil's Mush-Pot," "The Devil's Tea-Kettle," "The Devil's Saw-Mill," "The Devil's Machine-Shop," "The Devil's Gate," and so on. Now it is very much needed that geological surveyor or Congressional Committee or group of distinguished guests go through Montana and Wyoming and California and Colorado and give other names to these places. All these regions belong to the Lord, and to a Christian nation; and away with such Plutonic nomenclature! But how is this continent to be gospelized? The pulpit and a Christian printing-press harnessed together will be the mightiest team for the first plough. Not by the power of cold, formalistic theology; not by ecclesiastical technicalities. I am sick of them, and the world is sick of them. But it will be done by the warm-hearted, sympathetic presentation of the fact that Christ is ready to pardon all our sins, and heal all our wounds, and save us both for this world and the next. Let your religion of glaciers crack off and fall into the Gulf Stream and get melted. Take all your creeds of all denominations and drop out of them all human phraseology and put in only scriptural phraseology, and you will see how quick the people will jump after them.

On the Columbia River we saw the salmon jump clear out of the water in different places, I suppose for the purpose of getting the insects. And if when we want to fish for men and we only have the right kind of bait, they will spring out above the flood of their sins and sorrows to reach it. The Young Men's Christian Associations of America will also do part of the work. They are going to take the young men of this nation for God. These institutions seem in better favor with God and man than ever before. Business men and capitalists are awaking to the fact that they can do nothing better in the way of living beneficence or in last will and testament than to do what Mr. Marquand did for Brooklyn when he made the Young Men's Christian palace possible. These institutions will get our young men all over the land into a stampede for heaven. Thus we will all in some way help on the work, you with your ten talents, I with five, somebody else with three. It is estimated that to irrigate the arid and desert lands of America as they ought to be irrigated, it will cost about one hundred million dollars to gather the waters into reservoirs. As much contribution and effort as that would irrigate with Gospel influences all the waste places of this continent. Let us by prayer and contribution and right living all help to fill the reservoirs. You will carry a bucket, and you a cup, and even a thimbleful would help. And after a while God will send the floods of mercy so gathered, pouring down over all the land, and some of us on earth and some of us in heaven will sing with Isaiah, "In the wilderness waters have broken out, and streams in the desert," and with David, "There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the sight of God." Oh, fill up the reservoirs! America for God!

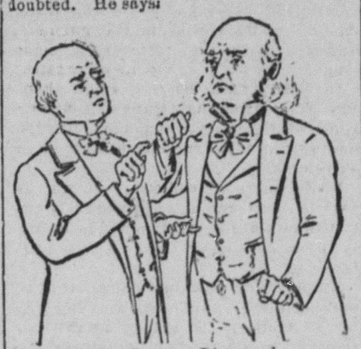
A Nation of Dyspeptics.

From the Mountaineer, Walhalla, N. Dakota.

The remorse of a guilty stomach is what a large majority of the people are suffering with to-day. Dyspepsia is a characteristic American disease and it is frequently stated that "we are a nation of dyspeptics."

Improper food, hurried eating, mental worry, exhaustion—any of these produce a lack of vitality in the system, by causing the blood to lose its life-sustaining elements. The blood is the vital element in our lives and should be carefully nurtured. Restore it to its proper condition, dyspepsia will vanish and good health follow.

For example, in the county of Pembina, North Dakota, a few miles from Walhalla, resides Mr. Earnest Snider; a man of sterling integrity, whose veracity cannot be doubted. He says:



The Doctors Disagreed.

"I became seriously ill three years ago. The doctor gave me medicine for indigestion, but I continued to become worse. I had several physicians at intervals who gave me some relief, but the disease would return with all its accustomed severity.

"I read in the newspapers articles regarding the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and finally concluded to try the pills. Five months ago I bought six boxes. The first box gave me much relief, and after using four boxes I was cured."

These pills are recognized everywhere as a specific for diseases of the blood and nerves. For paralysis, locomotor ataxia, and other diseases long supposed incurable, they have proved their efficacy in thousands of cases.

ALLEGIANCE OF CONQUEROR.

International Law Bearing on Our New Colonial Relations.

The approaching peace between Spain and the United States makes it of some interest to consider the legal effect of the cession of territory by one state to another. Such cession has many important consequences in relation to questions of international relations and constitutional law. Many controversies have arisen on such questions, but some general principles can be extracted from the tangle of diplomatic correspondence and juristic writings. There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of a conquered territory become subjects of the states to which it is ceded; but treaties of peace commonly give them a right to retain their former allegiance, though seldom unconditionally. The laws of some countries do not allow aliens to hold landed property, and as a matter of policy states may object to the presence on their soil of a large number of persons owing allegiance to a foreign state. Therefore in treaties of cession it is often provided that all inhabitants who wish to retain their former allegiance must quit the country within a certain time, sometimes also to dispose of their property. When Alsace and Lorraine were ceded to Germany the inhabitants who wished to remain French subjects were obliged to leave. They were, however, allowed to retain their landed property. When California was ceded by Mexico the United States were more liberal to the inhabitants. By the treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo they might within a year elect to remain Mexican citizens, and no restriction was put on their right to reside or to retain their property. Naturally all public property in the ceded territory belonging to the state is transferred to the new sovereign. As regards obligations, it is commonly agreed that in the absence of express treaty stipulation no portion of the general public debt is transferred with the territory. There are, however, several instances of a proportionate share of the general public debt being transferred by treaty. Other considerations apply to local debts, and the better opinion is that they should be taken over with the territory.—London Law Journal.

Korea Taught Japan.

It was the Koreans who taught the Japanese the art of making the pottery for which Japan is now justly famous, but this was also a curse to the Koreans, as all the artisans, as well as the finest specimens of their work, were forcibly carried away to Japan. For five hundred years none of this fine ware has been produced, but the looting of the royal tombs caused some most excellent specimens of this rare work to be removed from their place of concealment, where they had lain for six or eight hundred years, and two or three collections have recently been made in Seoul.

A Thoughtful Fiance.

Jack—"Suppose I teach you to play cards now, and then you'll know all about it after we're married." Marie—"Won't that be lovely! What game will you teach me?" "Solitaire."—Life.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The chief ingredients in the composition of those qualities that gain esteem and praise are good nature, truth, good sense and good breeding.—Addison.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

If we did but know how little some enjoy the great things that they possess, there would not be much envy in the world.—Young.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The superior man is slow in his words and earnest in his conduct.—Confucius.

WAR AND RED TAPE.

Regulations Worked All Right in Time of Peace.

The war office is full of entertaining incidents. Last April that buoyant, rough-riding, blood-loving statesman, soldier and dilettante, Theodore Roosevelt, was busy trying to get authorization for raising the command of which he is now the head. He was assistant secretary of the navy, and did not send his card in to his fellow-officeholders when he called on them. One day he broke in on Gen. Ludington's repose. Ludington was and is the head of the quartermaster's department, and is as order-loving a soul as any old lady in the world. To him came the enthusiastic Roosevelt. "I want a requisition for 1,000 horses at once, and authority to buy 'em where they can be found," said the impetuous Theodore. "We shall have to proceed according to the regulations and advertise for the horses," replied Ludington. "But we are enlisting these men in every state of the union," urged Roosevelt, "and we want them to take their horses with them where they are enlisted." "Then," said Ludington, "we shall have to advertise for them where they are bought." "But it will take ninety days and cost $1,000,000," argued Roosevelt. "We must conform to the regulations," insisted Ludington. "Damn the regulations!" shouted Roosevelt. "You people in here are tied hand and foot with your cursed red tape." Mr. Secretary," cried Ludington, who had become rather warm himself, "do not curse the regulations, sir; do not curse the regulations. They are not red tape. They are reasonable provisions, and this department worked under them like clockwork, sir, for 25 years, till this cursed war came along and upset everything."—New Time.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

There is not a moment without some duty.—Cicero.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Piso's Cure.—RALPH ERIEG, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1895.

Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.—Chesterfield.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Observe your enemies, for they first find out your faults.—Antisthenes.

PEACE
VERSUS
PAIN

We have peace, and those who are sorely afflicted with

NEURALGIA

will have peace from pain and a perfect cure by using

ST. JACOBS OIL.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC
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Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
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NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

HEALTHY MATERNITY.

Two Grateful Women Tell of the Help They Have Received From Mrs. Pinkham.

The climax of life force in woman is capable motherhood.
The first requisite for a good mother is good health.
Health of body means health of the generative organs.

Read what Mrs. G. A. NONNAMAKER, Bluffton, Ohio, says about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and how well it prepared her for maternity:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must say a word in praise of your Vegetable Compound. I used three bottles of it when I was pregnant, and labor was not nearly as long as it was with my other babies; and my baby is so healthy to what the others were. I think every woman should use your Compound when pregnant, it will save them so much suffering and misery. I cannot say enough in praise of it. If ever I need medicine again, I shall use your Compound."

The most successful tonic known to medicine for women approaching maternity is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a safeguard for every woman who uses it, and the fullest benefit comes from its use with Mrs. Pinkham's advice freely offered to all woman. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Here is a convincing statement, bearing directly on this subject, from Mrs. E. BISNOP, of 1848 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am a great believer in your Compound. I was almost despairing of ever again being well, as I was a great sufferer, and had been for years. I suffered from womb trouble, and had terrible blind fits. After writing to you I tried your Compound. The result was astonishing. I have used it and advocated it ever since. In childbirth it is a perfect boon. I have often said that I should like to have its merits thrown on the sky with a search-light, so that all women would read, and be convinced that there is a remedy for their sufferings."

A Million Women have been Benefited by Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Medicine

There are frauds in soaps as well as other things. Sometimes a grocer will offer you a substitute for Ivory Soap, because his profits are larger on the substitute. He and the purchaser are losers in this transaction. The dealer ultimately loses the customer, and the customer suffers from the mischief of the substitute. A person accustomed to Ivory Soap will not be satisfied with any other. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon getting it.

A WORD OF WARNING.—There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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TASTELESS
CHILL TONIC
IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS.
WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 15, 1895.
Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
ARNEY, CARR & CO.

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Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Nov. 3

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
GEORGE A. JENKS,.....Jefferson County

For Lieutenant Governor,
WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,.....Lehigh County

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
PATRICK DELACEY,.....Lackawana County

For Superior Judge,
CALVIN M. BOWER,.....Centre County
WILLIAM TRICKETT,.....Cumberland County

For Congressman-at-Large,
J. M. WEILER,.....Carbon County
FRANK P. IAMS.....Allegheny County

For Congress,
J. K. P. HALL,.....Elk County

For Senate,
WM. C. HEINLE,.....Centre County

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,
R. M. FOSTER,
J. H. WETZEL.

For Prothonotary,
M. I. GARDNER.

For District Attorney,
N. B. SPANGLER, Esq.

For County Surveyor,
HARRY HERRING.

Go to the polls and vote on Tuesday next, November 8th. It was never so important.

The tide is running high for Jenks and there will be no more shaking of plum trees by Quay.

In the next congress this great district will not be represented by a fellow who can't keep sober.

Vote the entire ticket, on Tuesday 8, from Jenks to the bottom—there never was a cleaner list of nominees.

That "grand old man," George A. Jenks, the Gladstone of Pennsylvania, is running against the Quay-stone.

Stone charged the state $10,000 for collecting $3000. No honest taxpayer can vote for Stone for governor.

Daly and Townsend are anxious to get to Harrisburg so they can get under the plum tree when Quay shakes it.

The expenditures of the state government have doubled since Pattison went out of office. Quayism caused it all. Vote for Jenks.

Wm. C. Arnold may not be a plum tree shaker 'cause he can't stand up long enough to shake one. He will be Hall-ed off next Tuesday.

Delamater, the defeated and busted Quay tool, whose wrecked bank ruined many honest men, has returned from his exile up by the Columbia river, and has enlisted in the campaign to elect Stone. Of course.

J. K. P. Hall can't attend to his own campaign on account of his wife being seriously ill in New York. He will be surely elected to congress all the same. The people of this district have had a surfeit of Arnold, sick, well, drunk or sober.

The Quay machine rats, which run through every department and avenue of the state government, are not the ordinary pest, but regular wharf rats. To get rid of this injurious vermin go to the polls on 8 of November, and give them a dose of Rough on Rats.

Mitch Gardner is the people's choice for Prothonotary. From honest boyhood he grew up to honest and industrious manhood, working his own way to be competent for so important a position as prothonotary.

This political campaign is not one in which lines have been drawn between Democrats and Republicans, but it is between the honest people, Democrats and Republicans, on one side, and Quayism, treasury looting and the plum tree shakers on the other side.

George A. Jenks is a man of whom any state could be proud. Not a speck upon his entire life. He will give the Quay-Stone plum tree shakers such a shaking up, next Tuesday, 8, as will clean out the vermin that infests the fruit garden of the Keystone state, appropriating to its own use all the fine plums, not even leaving any for the school teachers.

Some of the Quay-Stone organs allege there is no evidence that we will have Economy and Reform under Geo. A. Jenks. Mr. Jenks' entire life and character furnish the evidence. And for further proof we point to the two Democratic administrations of Gov. Pattison when the state government was administered for less than half what it now costs, because

Then there was no plum tree shaking;

There were no mileage steals;

There were no salaries raised;

There was not a doubling of the number of offices, &c., &c.

But there was the strictest economy.

JENKS A WINNER.

THE TREND OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE GUBERNATORIAL ISSUE MADE MANIFEST BY THE CHANGED AND STILL CHANGING ATTITUDE OF THE HERETOFORE ANTAGONISTIC OR NON-COMMITTAL NEWSPAPERS—IF ALL THE DEMOCRATS COME OUT AND STAND FAITHFUL JENKS AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARE SURE WINNERS.

Two weeks ago Hon. George A. Jenks had but one friend among all the newspapers in Philadelphia, but one that had faith in even the remotest possibility of his election. But since then the people have heard and seen Mr. Jenks, and the Philadelphia newspapers have evidently heard from the people.

The Philadelphia Press, claiming to be the leading Republican journal in the state, said editorially on Sunday:

"No one questions Mr. Jenks' capacity, high character and unusual attainments as a lawyer. In many respects he would make an ideal governor; nothing could be better than to have the crude work of the legislature subjected to his keen scrutiny and sharp criticism, and winnowed by the vetoes of one of the greatest lawyers in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has rarely had a governor so well qualified for its duties as President Cleveland's solicitor general. Yet, how can Republicans vote for a man who is a free silver Democrat? True, there is no mint in Harrisburg, and Mr. Jenks' views on silver bear no relation to the duties he would be called on to perform as governor. His Democracy, too, is rather of the old fashioned type of the Jere Black, George Sharswood, Charles R. Buckalew variety. Nevertheless, Republicans will pause long and debate much before they bring themselves to vote for a free silver Democrat, however great his attainments, unimpeachable his character and profound his learning."

At the same time The Press, in answer to the inquiry of a Republican, who is against Stone, whether he should vote for Swallow or Jenks, said, first conceding Dr. Swallow's honesty and good intentions:

"There are many, however, who, while wishing him well, are not satisfied that he has the sobriety of judgment and sound horse sense necessary to make a safe and successful chief executive of such a difficult and complex institution as the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

If this is not asking that Jenks be voted for, as far and as plainly as a Republican would dare ask such a thing, then there is no meaning in "the king's English."

On Monday McClure's Times, which has been all along insisting that Jenks had no chance of election whatever, and that Swallow was the man to support, in the course of a lengthy article on the situation, said:

"Colonel Stone is weaker today before the people of Pennsylvania than he has been at any time since his nomination for governor, and Mr. Jenks, the Democratic candidate, is certainly stronger today than he has been since his nomination at Altoona. Dr. Swallow's loose aggregation of enthusiastic but undisciplined free thinkers in politics, has suffered during the last fortnight by the attacks of the regular armies of the old parties, but he has made a most gallant fight, and to whatever extent he has lost in the varying political tides is due wholly to ostentatious incompetency in the leadership of his organization and not in any degree due to himself.

"The vote of Colonel Stone is not likely to exceed 400,000, and it is possible that it may be from 20,000 to 50,000 less. If he shall receive 400,000 votes his election would be assured, but if he shall be reduced to 350,000, as is quite possible, his defeat would seem inevitable; and in the present political tides, which are not likely now to be changed on the brief homestretch, Mr. Jenks would be the winner. There is one possible chance for Dr. Swallow, and that is a groundswell from the silent voters of the state. His forces are without effective organization, and his cause would be better today if he had been without any organization at all, but it is remotely possible that his entire freedom from machine complications may give him the disaffected vote of the state that certainly embraces close to one-half of the whole people, but all the surface indications now point to a contest on the homestretch between Stone and Jenks, with the success of Jenks quite possible."

The Ledger and others equally unfriendly, a very short time ago, have, in a similar way, changed their minds and are giving now, some of them grudgingly, it is true, but all so that the wayfaring man can understand, their belief that Mr. Jenks is the coming man.

Now, collate with this the coming to Mr. Jenks' support of the Pittsburg Leader, the leading Republican evening paper of that city. The Dispatch, of Pittsburg, the best known independent Republican paper of the state, was already with him. On Oct. 29 the Leader said:

"The parade of city and county employes last night in honor of the Republican state ticket was necessarily great in numbers, for the payrolls are extensive, but it was curiously funereal in character. As the long lines of officeholders trooped down Fifth avenue the lack of enthusiasm not only among the onlooking crowd, but among the marchers themselves, was painfully apparent. No cheers, no campaign battle cries, no hearty greetings and sympathetic plaudits. Had the cortege been en route to a cemetery to attend the performance of the last sad rits over the remains of Quay Republicanism in Pennsylvania its aspect could not have been more woebegone nor its reception at the hands of the beholders more frigidly doleful. If such manifestations are as good a criterion as they are commonly deemed to be there is no escaping the conclusion that the heart and soul of Pittsburg are very far from being in the Quay Republican campaign. A few 'frosts' like that of last night ought to suffice to nip any boom beyond repair."

The trend of public sentiment on the gubernatorial question could not well be plainer. The result depends wholly upon the Democratic voters. If they are all dutiful to their principles, and come out to vote, Mr. Jenks and his colleagues are sure winners.

WHOSE CANDIDATE?

Senator Quay's candidate for governor put forward a singular claim on his own behalf at Mercer when he said:

"I made a canvass of the state for the nomination, the first time such a thing was ever done, and got what I wanted, the nomination."

The Philadelphia Ledger, at first inclined to support Colonel Stone, but now, in the force of new conditions, veering from Swallow to Jenks, lets in the light on this claim of Colonel Stone that he won the nomination by his own canvass of the state. The Ledger says, on the contrary:

"He got it from Senator Quay, who at a meeting of himself and a half dozen of his retainers at an obscure seaside resort in New Jersey decided that it should be given to Mr. Stone, and to no one else. He was not nominated by the Republican party, nor by the Republican electors of the commonwealth; he was nominated by, and is today, as he has always been, the personally selected candidate of Senator Quay. His candidacy, as everyone, excepting only himself, apparently knows, represents the Quay machine, Quayism, and not the popular will and choice. Mr. Stone's misinformation on the subject of being himself the first and only gubernatorial aspirant who ever canvassed the state for a nomination is not less great than his declared belief that he is the candidate of the Republican party. Mr. Delamater, General Hastings and others before them canvassed the state to realize their ambition to be nominated for governor. Mr. Stone is only one of the many who did that, and in the case of Mr. Delamater he may find a precedent for his nomination, not by canvass, but by Mr. Quay."

It is part of the history of the Harrisburg convention that nominated Stone that his meager majority of the delegates over the opposing candidates was secured by Senator Quay's intercession. It was ground out of the machine on orders, precisely as Mr. Delamater's nomination was forced eight years ago.

In his own person—in his own individuality—in this campaign Mr. Stone is hardly thought of by any party as a candidate. He is accepted by friend and foe simply as Quay's man. That is what the people will vote on.—Pittsburg Post, Oct. 28.

SOME IFS.

If you disapprove the custom of selling and trading the public offices, from constable to congressman, for the maintenance of a political machine, you must, in consistency, vote for Mr. Jenks and his colleagues.

If your conscience revolts at the use of the state moneys for the upholding of a political machine, through unlawfully loaning them to banks without interest, or at a small interest payable, not to the state, but to the machine, its leaders or its favorites, your duty is equally plain.

If you would wrest the pardon board, the new capitol commission, the sinking fund and revenue commissions from Republican machine control, there is one and only one way of accomplishing your object, and that way is to vote the whole Democratic state ticket.

If you would have the schools, the charities and all other beneficiaries of the state receive the moneys lawfully voted them at the time when they are lawfully due, you can achieve your object by electing Mr. Jenks governor.

If you believe the people should dictate both the legislation of the state and the execution of the statutes when enacted, instead of allowing these great privileges to go, by your default and machine connivance, to a number of favored wealthy corporations and monopolies, then the path you should tread is, at least this once, the path of the Democratic party.

If, in short, you want clean state government in all its departments, the Democratic leaders are this year your only safe leaders.

A MONOPOLY OF LIGHT.

The Standard Oil company owns or controls the best paying gas plants in our cities and towns. The Standard Oil company controls absolutely the supply of oil and parafine candles. This gives to one monopoly the power to fix the prices of gas, oil and candles, and leaves it with but one competitor in the market for the supplying of artificial light—and thereby hangs a tale.

The introduction of electric light in cities and towns has proved a veritable bonanza to the large stockholders as well as a benefit to everybody, burglars and policemen excepted.

The one drawback in the way of future gain has been the growing fear upon the part of stockholders that, acting under the persuasion of intelligent, honest citizens, municipal authorities would see the wisdom of constructing electric light plants, and thus free their constituencies from the exactions of electric light companies.

To prevent the building of plants by municipalities a bill was passed in 1895 and again in 1897 prohibiting municipal authorities from engaging in the business of erecting electric light plants unless by purchase they would first obtain control over all the private plants in operation. The bill was twice vetoed.

WHAT IS A SOLDIER'S TICKET?

It is well to remember that William H. Sowden, Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, was a corporal during the civil war, and was badly wounded at the battle of Antietam.

Captain DeLacy, Democratic nominee for secretary of internal affairs, was so distinguished a soldier that he was awarded a special medal of honor for conspicuous gallantry in battle.

George A. Jenks was not a soldier, but he was one of the sturdiest friends the soldiers ever had in congress. To his eloquent utterances in their behalf, publicly made on the floor of the house, they principally owe the fact that a pension is now legally regarded as the soldier's right, and not as a charity.

We hear a good deal about soldiers' tickets. What is the matter with the ticket composed of the three gentlemen above named as a soldiers' ticket?

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MR. JENKS' PUBLIC LIFE

LEADING POINTS IN A REMARKABLE CAREER—HIS PROMINENCE AND INFLUENCE IN CONGRESS—A COURAGEOUS ADVOCATE OF RETRENCHMENT, ECONOMY AND HONEST AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION. THE TRUE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER—A BRILLIANT EXECUTIVE RECORD—THE CONVINCING TRIBUTE OF A REPUBLICAN EDITOR.

The following are the principal points contained in a remarkable address, delivered at Carlisle, Pa., recently, by Edwin K. Hart, a leading independent Republican editor of Philadelphia, after a careful personal investigation into the official record of the Democratic reform candidate for governor. Mr. Hart said:

"The record of the private, professional, public and official life of George A. Jenks shows him to be in every respect the man for the present crisis in Pennsylvania as the true and reliable leader in the cause of administrative reform. After building up a most enviable practice at the bar, being recognized as the ablest lawyer in western Pennsylvania, before he had reached middle life, Mr. Jenks entered the national house of representatives, in 1874, and although he served but a single term, in consequence of the preponderance of opposition party sentiment in that section of the state, he made a national reputation, which will ever be a credit to himself and all the people of Pennsylvania, irrespective of political relationships. Instantly recognizing the character and capabilities of the man, all the leaders, on both sides, at once gave him a most influential place in their midst. As chairman of one of the most important committees, that having charge of pensions, he exercised a potent influence in behalf of invalid soldiers and their helpless dependents. He secured legislation in their behalf when others could not, and made a brilliant address, defending the rights of pensioners, resenting the specious idea that their claims were to be regarded from a standpoint of charity. He successfully maintained that pensions were a right and not a gratuity; that a pensioner's certificate must not be regarded as a badge of mendicancy.

"In the impeachment trial of General Belknap, secretary of war, Mr. Jenks, on behalf of the house, made two speeches, which were considered masterpieces of law, logic and patriotism, and which commended him to the admiration of political friends and foes. His denuciation of the crimes committed by this recreant member of Grant's cabinet showed his intense and righteous hatred of every form of political iniquity and is applicable to every sort of evildoers in the political and official arena today. At no time in his life has Mr. Jenks ever shown the slightest measure of sympathy with those who have betrayed their trust, and his election to the highest office within the gift of the people of this great state would be at once a sweeping condemnation of the foes of clean politics and honest government, a magnificent vindication of the principles of popular sovereignty and a bedrock of guarantee of honest, faithful and efficient administration of the executive department at Harrisburg during the next four years.

"When the electoral commission was struggling to keep the country from the throes of a second civil war Mr. Jenks was specially appointed to appear before that high tribunal, and his arguments in the cases of Louisiana and Oregon furnished supplemental proof as to his intellectual resources, showing him to be easily the equal of the ablest men in the nation. These addresses were utterly devoid of narrow partisanship, but were earnest, honest, dispassionate appeals for the triumph of truth and justice, and no one can read them at this hour without realizing how intense is the condemnation of every form of political iniquity which possess the heart and mind of Mr. Jenks. He is the sworn foe of the political crook, wherever he may be found; the courageous upholder of honesty and fidelity in the performance of public trust.

"During his congressional service this conscientious public servant sought to promote in every way possible the interests of the people, believing, as he constantly declared, that economy, diligence and purity should characterize the administration of public affairs. He introduced and pressed a bill for the reduction of the salaries of federal officials, congressmen included, and earnestly opposed every effort to increase the salaries of members of the house and senate. His policy was consistent and courageous throughout, and had the measures he advocated, some of the most important of which, like that looking to the transfer of the pension bureau from the interior to the war department, he originated, been adopted, many millions of dollars would have been saved to the government. And as it was then, so it undoubtedly will be, if he is honored with the special trust and confidence of his fellow citizens as their chief magistrate.

"Mr. Jenks has likewise been tried and found capable and trustworthy in executive office. He was appointed an assistant secretary of the interior in July, 1885, by President Cleveland, at the special request of Secretary Lamar, who had served with him in the house, and gave such striking manifestations of his superior legal attainments that a few months later he was transferred to the department of justice, as solicitor general, next to the highest office in that department, wherein he served four full years, remaining some nine months under President Harrison, at the latter's special request. In this position the capable lawyer and the honest public official were fitly united, and Mr. Jenks made a record without a flaw, and one which commended him anew to the confidence and esteem of all right minded people. He was not a favorite with those having unjust claims against the government, or with those who sought to prostitute its functions to the promotion of personal interests. He was faithful to every obligation, and retired from office followed by the sincerest well wishes of his political opponents, to whom he had set the highest example of personal and official honor.

"In the present crisis it is our duty, as citizens, regardless of partisan views, to unite in support of a candidate for governor who thus embodies every essential requirement, and no good citizen can be excused from seeing clearly and acting intelligently and courageously. The election of Mr. Jenks to the governorship would be one of the most notable triumphs in the cause of true patriotism in the annals of the country. Stand up for him, and see that your neighbor understands what manner of man he is, and also comes to his support with his voice and his influence and his ballot. Let there be a mighty unification of the righteous sentiment of good citizenship. The opportunity to elect such a man as Mr. Jenks as the guardian and defender of the people's rights at the state capital is too rare to be overlooked or neglected. The duty is imperative. Let partisan lines be obliterated, and let the enemies of honest government be overwhelmed. Rally for Jenks and reform, and save our noble state from another era of misgovernment and public robbery and disgrace.

The election of Wm. C. Heinle, to the state senate, on account of his worth and fitness, is assured. Every county in the district will roll up a big majority for him, and you may expect extra heavy thunder from his own county of Centre. Heinle will stand by the Reform administration of Jenks in all its measures.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of George Krape, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
M. L. RISHELL, Executor.
nov3-6t Farmers Mills.

HOMESTEAD AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE undersigned offers a desirable home at private sale. It contains 2 acres and 114 perches, with good two-story frame house, good stable and all necessary outbuildings, conveniently arranged. Good well of water and cistern near the door, choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Located near the Huston farm, east of Centre Hall. Terms easy. Inquire of or address
CATHARINE BREON,
oct20-6t Centre Hall.

WRIT IN PARTITITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Bower, late of Haines township, deceased: Mary E. Bower, widow of decedent, Haines Township; William W. Bower, a brother, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Cornelius Bower, a brother, Feidler, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Christena, a sister, intermarried with Daniel Kerstetter, Loganton Clinton County, Pennsylvania; Eve, who was intermarried with H. A. Mingle, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Mary, intermarried with William Condo, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Julia Bower, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The following issue of deceased brothers, viz: Calvin M. Bower, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Henry O. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; George M. Bower, Coburn, Centre County, Pennsylvania; John D. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Susan L., intermarried with James W. Stover, postoffice address Stamm, Berrien County, Michigan; Polly S., intermarried with Jacob Stover, Woodward, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Candace M., intermarried with Elias Bressler, Rebersburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania; Kate J. Bower, Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Bower Jr., a deceased brother, and A. F. Bower, and Michael M Bower, heirs and legal representatives of Adam Bower, a deceased brother, whose address is Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania. The said Kate J. Bower is a minor.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued returnable on Monday, the 20th day of November, 1898, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1898

At 9 o'clock, a. m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper.

NO. 1. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the Township of Haines, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a linden tree thence by lands of Henry Bames' estate, south 3¾ degrees east, 97.2 perches to stones; thence by lands of Adam Stover, north 74¼ degrees east 45 perches to stones; thence by lands of John M. Stover and others north 3¼ degrees west 67 7-10 perches to stones; thence north 87¼ degrees east 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west, 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¼ degrees west 4 perches to stone; thence north 3¼ degrees west 10 perches to stones; thence south 87¼ degrees west 4 perches to stones; thence north 3¼ degrees west 41 8-10 perches to stones; thence by lands of Bames, south 72 degrees west, 55 6-10 perches to stones; thence south 25½ degrees east 26 perches to the place of beginning, containing 8½ acres and 50 perches neat measure.

NO. 2. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines Township, Centre County, State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by other lands of decedent and Daniel Corman; on the east by lands of Philip Stover; on the south by lands of Adam Stover, and on the west by lands of J. W. Meyer, containing 6 acres and 62 perches.

NO 3. All that certain tract of land situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at stones; thence along lands of Samuel Burrell, north 10 degrees west, 20 perches to stones; thence along same north 88 degrees east, 32 perches te stones; thence along same south 10 degrees east 20 perches to stones; thence along lands of Bames south 88 degrees west 32 perches to the place of beginning, containing 4 acres neat measure.

No. 4. The one-half undivided interest in all those two pieces of land situate in the Township of Penn, Centre County, Pennsylvania. One thereof beginning at stones, thence along lands of John Bowersox and lands of Meyers North 4 degrees west 3 1-4 perches to post; thence South 71 3-4 degrees West 1.6 perches to post, thence along same South 4 degrees East 3 1-4 perches to post, thence along public road North 71 3-4 degrees East 1.6 perches to the place of beginning, containing Five perches.

And the other thereof beginning at post on North bank of Pine Creek, thence South 60 degrees West 2 perches to the forks of Pine and Penns Creek, thence up Penns Creek and lands of B. Kerstetter North 33 degrees West 22 perches thence North 17 1-2 degrees West 18 perches, thence North 41 degrees West 9.9 perches to the South east abutment of Bridge, thence along the Millheim road North 48 1-2 degrees East 3 perches to the corner of lot of Rockey, thence South 26 1-2 degrees East 13 1-2 perches, thence South 21 degrees East 13 1-4 perches, thence South 33 degrees East 22 perches to the place of beginning, containing 97 perches.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff
Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa., October 12, 1898.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of Nov., the 24th day of Novem., 1898 and to continue 2 weeks Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 31st day of Oct., in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

New Fall
...AND..
Winter
Goods..

The store is full of things useful and beautiful. Goods that give the largest equivalent alike to the longest purse and to the purse that is lengthened by economical choosing. Every corner is full to overflowing with goods selected with special care for your needs and desire. Come and be convinced.

H. F. ROSSMAN,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.
Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..
SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:
"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

Sugar

Any quantity, bbls., lbs. or ozs., fine granulated, Standard A and B White, at 5½c. Ex. C at 4½c.

Salt

A car load at a little less than wholesale prices. 3 lb. packet to 280 lb. barrels. The car will be on side track some time next week and you should leave your order at the store at once to get the right prices. You must take it off the car, for cash, and not wait till stored.

Flour

I am sole agent for the genuine Pittsburg Flour. Don't buy imitations or mixtures. I sell the genuine at the lowest possible price, and guarantee satisfaction. Roller Flour, the best home-made, to be had at less than any miller will sell it to you. Come and see.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration c. t. a. upon the estate of Clement M. Hemphill, late of Centre Hall Borough, Centre county, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
ANNA MARY HEMPHILL,
W. G. RUNKLE, Administratrix c. t. a.
Attorney. Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Strohm, late of Potter township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MRS. JACOB STROHM,
WM. G. RUNKLE, Administratrix
Attorney. Tusseyville, Pa.
shpt15-6t

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Sheriff W. M. Cronister, of Bellefonte, was in town yesterday on business.

——James Stewart and wife, of New Bloomfield, were here to attend the funeral of J. W. Henney.

——Mrs. Aaron Thomas and daughter Miss Jennie, are visited with friends near Linden Hall several days this week.

——Mrs. Ellen Burkholder and daughter Miss Effie, of Centre Hill, were pleasant callers at the REPORTER office yesterday.

——Mrs. W. H. Runkle and daughter Pearl, went to Roland this morning to attend the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Nancy Barger.

——Witmer Smith who is employed by the new Commercial Telephone Co. in putting in phones, spent Sunday with his wife.

——Rev. F. F. Christine went to Boalsburg Tuesday to assist Rev. Hepler in a series of religious meetings being held at that place.

——Mrs. Harry Swabb spent last week at the home of her brother, Mr. Daniel Wion, near Bellefonte, where their aged mother is lying seriously ill.

——A. O. Cawley, veterinarian, of Milton, was here Tuesday and Wednesday assisting Dr. Riter in testing cattle in the valley for tuberculosis. They ordered one cow killed.

——Sergeant C. H. Fleck and bride, of Altoona, who are on a wedding tour of several weeks, spent several days last week and this with friends here. Mr. Fleck is a member of the Sheridan Troop, Cavalry, Tyrone, and on the troops return from the Porto Rico campaign several weeks ago, was married to Miss Elsie Herring, daughter of Mr. James P. Herring, of Altoonr.

Personally-Conducted Tours via P. R. R.

The personally-conducted tourist system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the final evolution of absolute perfection in railway travel, the summit of the excellence of modern luxurious railway facilities.

For the season of '98 and '99 it has arranged for the following tours:

California—Tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, February 9. Nineteen days will be spent in California. The party will travel over the entire route by the "Golden Gate Special," the finest train that crosses the continent.

Florida—Four tours to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia January 24, February 7 and 21, and March 7. The first three of these admit of a sojourn of two weeks in th "Flowery State." Tickets for the fourth tour will be good to return by regular trains until May 31, 1899.

Tickets for the above tours will be sold from all principal points on the Pennsylvania Railroad. For detailed itineraries, giving rates and full information, address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, Pittsburg; B. Courleander, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore; C. Studds, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

School Funds Looted.

Although State Treasurer Beacom but a few days ago denied that there were any school appropriations overdue and unpaid, it is a fact that such is the case right here in Franklin county. The following townships, it is known, have not as yet received their appropriations, now nearly six months overdue: Quincy, Lurgan, Fannett, Metal, Southampton and Montgomery. Chambersburg was fortunate in getting its share some time ago. In one township two months' salary of teachers is due, and the Board will have to borrow and pay interest in order to pay the teachers. In some districts new buildings have been erected, and the money appropriated on June 1 last would no doubt be welcomed.—Chambersburg special, Philadelphia Ledger.

This furnishes additional proof that the Quay-Stone machine is using the school teachers' money for political purposes.

A little child of J. R. Hays, living near Colquitt, Ga., overturned a pot of boiling water, scalding itself so severely that the skin came off its breast and limbs. The distressed parents sent to Mr. Bush. a merchant at Colquitt, for a remedy, and he promptly forwarded Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The child was suffering intensely, but was relieved by a single application of the Pain Balm. Another application or two made it sound and well. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Presbyterian Services.

There will be services in the Presbyterian church at Centre Hall Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

The Gossip and Happenings from Our Nearby Neighbor.

Steele and McLemore agents for the Creamery Pkge Manufacturing Co., of Chicago, were here last week to establish a cooperative creamery to be located in our village. The gentlemen were very successful in obtaining subscribers for the stock. No doubt is entertained of its ultimate success.

Robinson & Bro. the new hardware firm of our village, have delighted the neighborhood with a large street lamp recently placed in front of their store. A half a dozen of street lamps properly located in our town would be a decided improvement. But as we rarely are first to venture into anything new, no doubt when Penn Hall inaugurates the movement of lighting her one street we will follow.

In reporting the recent attempt of burglars to blast open the safe in the office of the milling firm of Allison Bros, located in our village, the statement that several pounds of dynamite were stored directly under the safe, I have since learned is without the slightest foundation. The firm deal quite largely in the explosive, but never had an ounce stored inside nor even near the establishment. I cheerfully make the amende honorable.

D. H. Ruhl our popular landlord, had quite a large number of commercial agents as guests during the week. They all report business on the road as improving. Mr. Ruhl was rather nonplussed one evening when a half dozen of his guests on entering the hotel saluted him as "sheriff," of course in traveling through the county they had learned of the possibility of his being a candidate for that office next fall. At first Mr. Ruhl was somewhat annoyed at being "dressed in borrowed robes," but hastily recovering himself, he jocosely informed his guests that in a year hence he might possibly have the pleasure of welcoming them all at his office in Bellefonte.

The Spring Mills Planing Mill Co. is greatly improving their property. Speaking tubes convenient to all machines in the mill have been introduced, enabling the operato rs to communicate with the engineer when necessary without a moments delay. A partition has been thrown across the main room, the engine room has been refitted and paved, besides quite a number of other conveniences added to the interior of the building. The wagon road to and around the mill is being put in thorough repair, all the mud and dirt accumulation is being removed, and the road bed will be filled in with stone and gravel. The company is doing quite a large business.

If Quay's candidate for Governor was to be measured by his popularity elsewhere, as it is in this neighborhood, Mr. Stone would evidently be out of the contest, and the battle royal be between Dr. Swallow and George A. Jenks. As often remarked, the shoe emporium of C. A. Krape is the mart where merchants and politicians most do congregate, and of course after the general news of the day is digested, discussion on any topic is always in order—to give you a political straw. One evening last week there were present in the store room eight Republicans and two Democrats, and for amusement a quiet ballot was taken, resulting in eight votes for Swallow, two for Jenks and Stones vote represented with a cipher. Every day it looks more dubious for Quays man Friday. Arnold will not poll his party vote in the 28th district, and his defeat is almost certain, and the election of the entire Democratic ticket in the county is a foregone conclusion.

COBURN.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the Democrats Monday Evening.

Mrs. Jacob Steininger, of Hartleton, visited for a short time with friends at this place one day last week.

The hunting season is on, but thus far none of our nimrods have succeeded in bagging any large game.

Most of our Democrats expect to go to Millheim today and evening to hear Hon. John H. Fow, of Philadelphia, and Judge Krebs, of Clearfield, discuss the political issues of the day.

Thomas A. Hosterman and J. F. Garthoff of this place, went to Bellefonte on Saturday and took in the foot ball game, and the Democratic meeting in the evening.

The Democratic meeting held in the school house at this place, on Monday evening was very well attended. In the absence of the chairman of the township, A. P. Zerby, of Sober, who was detained at home by sickness, J. F. Garthoff called the meeting to order. On motion A. R. Alexander was chosen chairman of the meeting. In a neat little speech Mr. Alexander thanked the citizens for the favor conferred upon him, after which Andrew Harter and Percival Tharp were chosen as vice presidents and W. E. Braucht secretary of the meeting. Then the chairman introduced the first speaker of the evening W. Harrison Walker, one of the rising young legal lights of Bellefonte, who in a very forcible and able address, laid bare the doings of Boss Quay and his henchmen, charging them with political corruption of the basest sort. Mr. Walker's address was well received throughout, and was often interrupted with hearty applause. The next speaker was J. C. Meyer, Esq., of Bellefonte; all were pleased to hear Mr. Meyer again, he having been here in former years. Mr. Meyer spoke at length and discussed the situation in such a plain and straight forward way that every one could understand the political outlook.

LINDEN HALL.

Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Town.

Mr. Harter, of Illinois, was the guest of his friend Ezra Tressler and family a few days of last week.

Miss Bodenheimer, of Lancaster, is circulating among her many friends throughout this community.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Rishel and family, of Boalsburg, were callers at the home of Henry Zeigler one day this week.

Mr and Mrs. George Lee, Mr. and John Lee and daughter Sadie, of Colyer, were pleasant guests at the home P. Bradford on Sunday.

Most of our farmers are now through with their corn husking. The corn was a good crop throughout this year, which will be a great help to the farmers.

Frank McClellan who had been staying in Johnstown for the past year, returned one day last week and is now staying with his brother Robert at this place.

The ladies of our town have organized themselves into a Ladies Aid society and are already doing a good work. The field is broad and there is room for great benevolent work.

The building and improvement boom is still going on. J. H. Ross is making some improvements on his barn and pig pen; Daniel Hess is erecting a new part to the house now occupied by James Wagner.

The revival meeting is still in progress and so far two have come to the altar of prayer. On Sunday evening last Rev. F. F. Christine, pastor of the Centre Hall Presbyterian church, assisted Rev. Rhoads, pastor in charge. He preached an excellent sermon and it is hoped much good may result from it; we hope he may be with us again ere the metting closes.

It often happens that the doctor is out of town when most needed. The two-year-old daughter of J. Y. Schenck of Caddo, Ind. Ter., was threatened with croup, he writes: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor at once; but as he was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which relieved the child immediately." A bottle of that remedy in the house will often save the expense of a doctor's bill, besides the anxiety always occasioned by serious sickness. When it is given as soon as the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack. Thousands of mothers always keep it in their homes. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mill; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Winter Excursion Tickets on the P. R. R

On November 1 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale at its principal ticket offices excursion tickets to all prominent winter resorts in New Jersey, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Cuba. The tickets will be sold at the usual low rates, with the usual liberal return limits.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with its many connections, make this the favorite line for winter travel.

An illustrated book, descriptive of winter resorts, and giving routes of travel and rates for tickets, will be furnished free after November 1 on application to ticket agents.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.
Oct. 27	59	33 cloudy.
" 28	45	24 clear.
" 29	46	28 clear.
" 30	54	35 cloudy.
" 31	48	38 clear.
Nov. 1	50	34 clear.
" 2	55	36 cloudy.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crwaford.

Parlor Stove for Sale.

A parlor stove, late style, and as good as new, can be purchased at a bargain. Call at property of Mrs. Mary A. Dinges, Centre Hall.

Have You Seen Our $6.50 Overcoats ...AND... $10.00 Suits ?

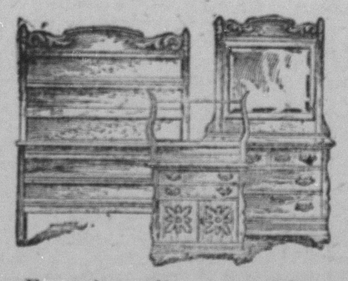
If not, write us for samples. You will profit by seeing these extraordinary values.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Telephone call, 572.

Knock-out Prices for the Next Sixty Days ON **Chamber Suits....**



Funeral supplies constantly on hand.

Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Not What You Pay!

But what you get for what you pay makes a bargain. This is the experience every time you buy shoes such as Dayton, Freed, Richardson, stamped on every sole. Do not allow yourself to be led astray by buying anything else, as there is only one remedy, (a doctor's bill). I keep them for Men, Women and Children, at the very lowest prices. I also keep Men's Driving Shoes.

For the next 60 days I will pay one-half the car-fare from Lemont or any intermediate point to Rising Springs on a $6 purchase. Mail orders promptly filled.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Making Clothes to Measure

Is an art nowadays, and it isn't everybody who knows what are the latest points. Our tailoring department is organized and run by young men whose only thought is to better and perfect the clothes-making we do. We can't afford to have a man take away a garment that is not satisfactory. If you are not acquainted with us and our methods we don't know a better way or time than to ask you to see now. Our Mr. Bullock's only thought is to make perfect fitting trousers. No matter how critical you are we'll please you.

MEN'S SUITS.

It's almost taking our great stock by storm—the way people have come in for our suits. Goods for all tastes are among these roomfulls; cheviots, worsteds, cassimeres; double-breasted and single-breasted; walking coat ahd double-breasted sack suits—they're all here and properly priced—$7.50 to $20. Come in. No obligation to buy, only you're not doing fair to your own pocket unless you see what sort of clothes we are telling about how they're made and what they cost.

MEN'S OVERCOATS.

Hundreds of overcoats. See the window display and follow up that sight by coming right in and handling the Overcoats. We've remembered everybody in our making of these coats—the average and the large men, the careful spender and the man who is free to buy luxury. $5, $7.50, $10, $12. Prices are'nt description; the best way we know to describe them is to say—come in and see the matchless stock of Overcoats. You're just as free to come and see as if the store was yours. Splendid line of heavy-weight Covert cloths in Top-Coats, $8.50, $10, $12, $15, $20.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 29. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.53 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 59. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester; and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10,50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 5.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m. Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.39 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 13	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5 35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p. m	a. m.
7 20	7 30	12 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Selona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	8 53	5 05	9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve		4 00	7 25
10 20	11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.		2 46	5 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA		8 35	11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City		7 00	5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)		14 30	
7 22	19 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. { CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING; MECHANICAL ENGINEERING MINING ENGINEERING; } These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

SPAIN GIVES IN,

Protocol Clause as to Cuba Will Form Part of Treaty.

THE DEBT NOT ASSUMED.

Philippine Question to Come Up Next, the Remaining Topics of the Protocol Having Been Disposed Of—Spaniards Reserve Privilege of Throwing Over Whole Treaty if Our Policy Regarding the Philippines Are Not to Their Liking.

PARIS, (Special).—The Spanish Peace Commissioners have accepted the negative view of the United State Commissioners toward the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt.

The American Commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States the entire or joint responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions. Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish Commission, and his colleagues, with faithful insistance, sought another result. But they failed to obtain it, and have finally abandoned the effort, and have agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace. Though, through several sessions, the Spanish Commissioners have had before them the irrevocable presentation of their American colleagues, it was not until Monday that they became absolutely convinced that the Americans had, from the outset of their refusal to accept the Cuban debt, meant exactly what they said.

In spite of the fact that the Spanish Commissions had, as a background of their efforts, doubt of succeeding, their hope of so doing has been so keen and their contention has been so vigorously prosecuted, that the final conviction of their inability to win their point brought to the Spaniards such a shock and depression that there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

In support of these statements is the fact that Senor Montero Rios, after Monday's session, and on Tuesday last, would have resigned the presidency of the Spanish Peace Commission, had he not believed that his so doing would have greviously shaken, even if it had not unseated, Senor Sagasta's government. From this standpoint, if for no other reason, Senor Montero Rios retained his position, and acting under the conviction arrived at on Monday, the Spaniards announced that they would forego further argument on the Cuban debt, and agreed that, practically in the terms and absolutely in the spirit of the protocol, the article about Cuba should go forward into the final treaty.

Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over and claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions.

All differences, if they existed, regarding Porto Rico and the selection of the island of Guam, were also arranged by a mutual understanding, and the Commissioners found themselves well-nigh touching the Philippine question, which will be taken up this week.

MENACED BY REBEL TROOPS.

American Forces at Manila Take Precautionary Measures.

MANILA, (Special.)—The attitude of the insurgent troops has become very menacing. Their supplies are growing scarce, and they are becoming desperate.

Their leaders assure the troops, who have had no pay for months, that they will soon capture Manila.

The Filipino newspapers insist upon absolute independence, and denounce annexation to the United States or an American protectorate with equal energy.

The American authorities, naval and military, are taking precautionary measures, although no immediate trouble is anticipated.

The commission of Spaniards sent here recently by Gen. Rios, Spain's chief representative in the Philippines, and Governor General of the southern portions of the archipelago, arranged a temporary commercial convention. Accordingly interisland traffic was resumed, but it is now again interrupted, this time by orders from Gen. Rios. The steamer San Nicholas, which left Manila, flying the American flag, was compelled to return by a Spanish gunboat, whose commander offered as a plea for his action that the crew consisted of Filipinos, who might smuggle contraband articles. The San Nicholas, after reporting her experiences, sailed again, followed by the United States gunboat McCulloch.

The insurgent schooner Mauriola entered Manila harbor flying the insurgent flag, which was promptly hauled down by the Americans.

The British Consul at Manila convened a meeting of merchants to discuss the commercial deadlock. British capital to the amount of $200,000,000 has been lying idle for six months. In the existing conditions business relations with the provinces have been in many cases entirely suspended. The meeting resolved to make an urgent appeal to the British government to endeavor to hasten a settlement of pending issues.

AWFUL TRAGEDY OF A HUNT.

Gunner Accidentally Blows Off Top of Companion's Head.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., (Special.)—Information was received here of the accidental shooting and killing of W. L. Gittings by his companion, David Bingham, Jr., while they were out hunting rabbits near their homes in the southern part of this county.

Young Gittings had stooped to tie his shoe and Bingham, who was some distance in the rear, saw a rabbit on the hill in front of Gittings. He raised his gun and fired, supposing the load would pass over Gittings.

Instead, the latter raised up just as Bingham pulled the trigger and received the entire load in his head. The top of his head was carried away and his brains were scattered about on the ground.

Gittings was aged 30 years and unmarried. Bingham is crazed with grief and it is feared he will lose his mind.

Another Spanish Growl.

The Madrid Imparcial today says:—"No victor ever treated the vanquished as the United States is treating Spain. The government has received a grave despatch from Porto Rico, announcing that the American general there is acting toward Spain as the European nations have treated China. He ordered a Spanish steamer to embark the remainder of the Spanish troops at Porto Rico, in spite of the protests of her captain, who had orders to go to Havana to embark sick soldiers. Our government will probably protest against such action."

THE NEWS.

The Illinois Supreme Court has sustained the legality of State proceedings to compel the Pullman Company to give up many of its enterprises and stick to the business of making, leasing and selling cars.

The war investigating commission heard much testimony about bad conditions at Chickamauga from officers at Anniston, Ala., and then went to Huntsville.

Governor Russell, of North Carolina, has issued a proclamation alleging political outrages in some counties and calling upon armed men who have entered the State to leave at once.

In a storm at Chicago the wind blew so strongly as to vibrate tall office buildings to such an extent that clocks inside were stopped.

The schooner St. Peter was sunk during a storm on Lake Ontario just as help was drawing near. The captain was picked up from the water, but nine others, including his wife, were drowned.

The will of Miss Winnie Davis was filed for probate in New Orleans. It leaves everything to her mother.

The National Council of Women, in session at Omaha, determined to issue a statement showing that its purposes were different from the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

A mob of negroes killed a white officer near Forest, Miss., and were pursued by a posse, which killed a number of the colored men.

At Ashpole, N. C., a band of a hundred negroes made several attacks on the village and wounded three white men.

W. E. M. Grube, an architect, was shot and killed at Greenville, S. C., by John G. Chaffin, a builder, in a dispute over a business matter.

President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, discussed imperialism in an address at the 152d anniversary of Princeton University.

The war investigating commission inspected Camp Shipp at Anniston, Ala., and then went to Chickamauga.

The Superior Court of California has decided that Mrs. Botkin cannot be extradited to Delaware to be tried for murder, as she has never been in the sense of the law a fugitive from justice.

The sheriff's posse in Scott county, Miss., succeeded in arresting and carrying off some of the negroes engaged in Sunday's bloody race riot, but the whites are still hunting down others and shooting them.

The war investigating commission heard many complaints of Chickamauga camp in testimony given by officers at Anniston, Alabama.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad has just received from the Baldwin Locomotive Works ten new freight locomotives for use on the Ohio division from Cincinnati to Parkersburg. This portion of the road has some heavy grades, and these are the first heavy engines to be used on the line. It is expected they will increase the train haul about 40 per cent. The simple locomotives have 21x28 inch cylinders and the compound 15, ½ and 26x28 inch cylinders. The locomotives were built from designs furnished by Superintendent of Motive Power Neuffer. Eight are simple and two are compound.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Eleven lives were lost by the burning of the British ship Blengfell, bound from New York for London, which occurred off Margate, England.

Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria of Germany arrived at Constantinople.

Herr Gruenenthall, superintendent of the German imperial printing office, who was charged with theft and forgery, committed suicide.

France is putting armored cruisers on a war footing, and rumor connects the preparation with the Fashoda dispute.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on a train bound for Calais, France, lost a satchel containing $150,000 worth of jewels.

The bodies of 16 victims of the Mohegan disaster were buried in a pit at Falmouth, England.

Thirteen persons were drowned by the wrecking of the Norwegian vessel near Leith, Scotland.

There are reports in Paris that Russia will help France in the Fashoda dispute.

The physician attached to the French legation at Pekin visited the Emperor of China to make a medical examination on him.

France has demanded reparation from China for the murder of Christians.

The report that Li Hung Chang has married the Empress Dowager, of China, turns out to be a joke.

Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, is dead, in his 89th year. For a long time he was deputy clerk of the Parliaments.

It is reported that Captain Dreyfus has been taken back to Paris.

All the Chilian cabinet ministers, except the minister of industries, have withdrawn their resignations.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in a speech at North Shields, England, intimated that Great Britain would fight if France insisted on holding Fashoda.

The North German Gazette says that Baron von Rotenham, German minister to Sweden, has been chosen to represent Germany at the Vatican, in succession to Baron von Bulow, who was recalled.

The Chinese Emperor is reported to be weak, but in no immediate danger of death.

Harold Frederic, newspaper correspondent and novelist, died at Henley, England.

The Paris foreign office has issued a "yellow book" on the Fashoda question, in answer to Great Britain's "blue book."

Warlike preparations by both Great Britain and France continue.

Another victim of the bubonic plague died in Vienna.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S AILMENT.

Officially Reported to Be Kidney Trouble, With Incipient Phthisis.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Times says:

"The French physician who recently examined the Emperor has reported to the Tsung Li Yamen that his majesty is suffering from albuminaria, with incipient phthisis and great debility."

The honorary president of the Dundee (Scotland) Factory Worker's Union is Rev. Henry Williamson. This organization has gained 400 members during the past year.

PORTO RICO EVACUATED.

Last of the Spanish Soldiers Have Sailed From the Island.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department, Washington:

"Ponce, Oct. 24.—General Ortega and the last of the Spanish soldiers sailed for Spain Monday evening.

"BROOKE, Major-General."

RUSH OF WAR ORDERS.

England and France Preparing for Conflict.

GREAT NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Salisbury Denies Recently Published Statements—British Papers Scout the Reported Surrender of Bahr-el-Ghazal—Troops Sent to Toulon—North Atlantic Fleet Receives Instructions.

LONDON, (Special).—The newspapers here discuss the report of the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, on the subject of the conversation he had with the Marquis of Salisbury, regarding the proposed French outlet on the Nile, as being the leading feature of the yellow book on the Fashoda question issued by the French Government.

The conservative organs scout the idea of the Marquis of Salisbury entertaining the surrender of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Valley to the French, and the Pall Mall Gazette and the Globe suggest that the Ambassador misunderstood the Premier, and called upon the latter to make some explanation.

The Liberal and Radical papers are not displeased at the prospect of a compromise being arrived at, and they believe, provided Major Marchand is recalled, the dispute is susceptible to an arrangement by which France will receive some satisfaction in the Bahr-el-Ghazal district.

Significant Orders.

The British admiralty issued a number of significent orders. The docksyards at Portsmouth, Devenport and Chatham have each received instructions to prepare six 30-knot torpedo-boat destroyers for commissioning, so that they will be able to put to sea in 24 hours.

Overtime has been ordered begun on the first-class cruisers Europa and Andromeda, so as to hurry them for sea service. Several gunboats in the different dockyards have been ordered to postpone unnecessary refitting.

Finally, it is said, although this is officially denied, the Cunard Line and White Star Line have received from the Admiralty an intimation to hold their subsidized steamers in readiness for turning over to the navy officials.

Preparations of France.

In spite of the news of warlike mobilizations which came from France and different parts of England, with the decline in rentes and consols, there is a distinctly better feeling in diplomatic circles, and a growing belief that the Fashoda dispute will be arranged.

The drop in the price of consols was largely due to important withdrawals of gold by Scotch and Irish banks, which, however, is usual at this time of the year.

The French Ambassador to Great Britain, Baron de Courcel, will arrive from Paris, and there is good authority for the statement that he is the bearer of a proposition to the Marquis of Salisbury which may satisfy both Governments.

COMFORT FOR WOMEN.

The Finest Railroad Cars Ever Turned Out By Pullman Car Co.

Some time ago Pullman's Palace Car Company built three parlor cars for the B. & O.'s New York trains and the radical departure from other cars of this character lay in the toilet room for ladies which was eight feet in length.

Recently the same company has built eight new sleepers for the New York-St. Louis line of the B. & O., and the designer of the cars has evidently been impelled by the popularity of the ladies retiring room in the parlor cars to give to the ladies a vast deal more space than they ever had before in sleeping cars.

These new cars are said by the Pullman people to be the finest they ever turned out and the ladies retiring room is exceedingly commodious, and contains, besides other toilet necessities, a dresser with a long pier glass. The cars are finished in vermillion wood decorated with inlaid marquetry work and the upholstery on the backs and seats is entirely new and different from any heretofore used, being a sort of a moquette with a dark green border and a center pattern of bright color. A similar design of ornamentation has been applied to the ceiling, giving the car an arabesque effect. They are also supplied with all the modern appliances, such as wide vestibules, anti-telescoping device, air pressure water system, and are lighted with Pintsch gas. A very pleasing effect is obtained by the oval windows of opalescent glass, the first that has been used in the construction of sleeping cars.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

The widow of Millet, the French artist, is a simple peasant woman and is living on a sum raised for her by the admirers of her husband's work.

The historic house in City road, London, in which the founder of Methodism lived and died is to be formally opened next month as a museum for Wesley relics.

Monsignor Weld, who died the other day, was a well-known English Roman Catholic priest, a domestic prelate to the Pope, an uncle to Cardinal Vaughn, and a member of one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England.

Miss Alice Longfellow says she never heard her father pronounce the name Evangeline with the long I. Some of his friends have been saying that he used it.

Miss Flora Shaw, who is now in the Klondike, is the woman connected with the London Times who was said to have engineered the London end of the Jamison raid.

Sir Herbert Kitchener is something more than a soldier. He has made thorough surveys of Palestine and his reports on his work are accepted as final authority.

J. M. Barrie, the novelist, whose mock renunciation of tobacco made his "My Lady Nicotine" so popular, has had to give up smoking in reality because of delicate health.

Miss Margaret J. Evans, who has just been elected a member of the American Board, being the first woman to be so honored, is principal of Carleton College, Minnesota, and has been president of the Congregational Woman's Board of Domestic Missions for 15 years. She has studied at Oxford, Berlin and Heidelberg.

People who have been led to regard Colonel Roosevelt as a millionaire will have to revise their ideas. His father's estate of $1,000,000 was divided equally among four children, and some portion of the Colonel's share of $250,000 was spent in the West. He has also spent a considerable amount in the organization of his regiment, so that he is probably not as well off as he was in 1878, when his father died.

CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Defeat and Downfall of the Brisson Ministry.

RIOT IN THE CHAMBER.

Failure of a Vote of Confidence in the Government—Fight on the Floor—Military and Republican Guards Needed to Keep Order on the Street—Four Hundred Arrests.

Paris, (Special.)—The French capital is in a state of intense political excitement. The army scandals have caused the downfall of the ministry headed by Premier Brisson. The ministry was defeated by a vote in the Chamber of Deputies upon a resolution offered by M. de Molray, calling upon the government to "end the campaign of insult against the army."

Strong bodies of police were stationed in the neighborhood of the Palais Bourbon and the Place de la Concorde to prevent the projected demonstrations at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Cabinet met and the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, announced that he would shortly introduce a scheme for the administrative and financial reorganization of the navy.

A meeting of Progressives and Republicans decided not to support the government's internal policy, but to uphold to the fullest extent its foreign policy.

There was considerable disorder about the approaches of the Palais Bourbon when MM. Doroulede, Millevoye and other deputies arrived, accompanied by a crowd of supporters. Members of the League of Patriots, who were crossing the Place de la Concorde, shouted: "Vive l' Armee!" and the Republican guards were obliged to clear a passage.

A conflict with the police ensued. A band of anti-Semites attacked and injured a commissary of police with loaded sticks. The ringleader, M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semitic League, was arrested.

When M. Drumont, the anti-Semite leader, arrived, there were further disturbances, with cries of "Down with the Jews," and cheering for France. A detachment of cuirassiers charged and dispersed the mob. Several arrests were made.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies had no sooner opened than M. Doroulede made a violent attack upon the Minister of War, General Chanoine, whereupon the latter arose and explained the conditions under which he accepted the portfolio. In so doing he declared that he was of the same opinion as his predecessors, evidently referring to the question of reopening the Dreyfus case, a remark which was greeted with cheers and protests, the uproar lasting five minutes.

When General Chanoine was able to resume speaking he asserted that he was the guardian of the honor of the army, and concluded with saying angrily:

"I place in your hands the trust I received, and tender my resignation to this tribune."

The announcement was received with loud cheering.

General Chanoine then left the chamber, and the premier, M. Brisson, ascended the tribune. There he was greeted with shouts of "Resign!" while the Leftists cheered him lustily.

M. Brisson said General Chanoine's declaration was a complete surprise to him, as the general had been present at the Cabinet meeting which decided to submit the documents in the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. The General, M. Brisson continued, did not then raise any objection.

Continuing, the premier said that the government was fully determined to uphold the civil power against the military, and he asked for a suspension of the business of the chamber, which was granted.

During the suspension M. Brisson went to the Elysee Palace in order to communicate to President Faure the resignation of Gen. Chanoine.

During M. Doroulede's speech two of the deputies, M. Basly and Paulinmary engaged in a personal encounter, which caused intense excitement among the members of the house and the crowds of spectators in the galleries. Finally, the deputies arose in a body and protested against the conduct of the fighters.

During the suspension of the business of the house the discussion in the lobbies was animated by General Chanoine's unprecedented course in resigning in the midst of a session and without giving a previous hint of his intention to his colleagues.

The moderate Republicans maintained that in view of General Chanoine's act, all political differences disappear, and that Republicans of all shades must unite and face the situation. Committees representing the Radical Left, the Extreme Radicals and the Progressive met and agreed to support the order of the day, affirming the resolution of the chamber to have respected, under all circumstances, the supremacy of civil power. The Socialists also promised to support the above resolution. The Senate, after a brief session, adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

At the instance of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Carpenters' District Council of the Building Trades Council appointed a committee to interest capitalists in modern tenement houses. The Tin, Metal and Slate-workers' Union submitted a protest against work on Engine House No. 8 being done by members of the Department. The Fire Commissioners will be appealed to.

After the great fire of 1871, says the New York Tribune, 50 homeless citizens of Chicago held a meeting among its smoking ruins to plan reconstruction. They were nearly despairing, but for the hopeful speech of a young man, Lyman J. Gage.

Fighting in China.

The Pekin correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says:

"Chinese soldiers attacked a party of English engineers Sunday, at the Marco Polo Bridge, on the Pekin-Hankow Railway.

"Two engineers were injured and a railway coolie was killed. The situation there is serious. The telegraph wires have been cut at Pao-Ting-Fu, in the Province of Pe-Chili.

Inspired, no doubt, by what she had heard of Hall Caine's desire to talk about the results of the war, Loie Fuller, after giving her serpentine dance before the American and Spanish Peace Commissioners in Paris, a day or two ago, insisted on making a speech in English. The speech proved to be an original poem pleading for peace.

SPAIN CEDES GUAM.

Our Coaling Station in the Spanish Ladrone Islands.

PARIS, (Special.)—The American peace commissioners were in session Monday from 10 A. M. to almost 2 P. M.

The consideration by the commissions of the Porto Rican and Ladrones questions has now been merged with the Cuban question, and all the points involved are being carried forward to a simultaneous conclusion. When this has been arrived at, the Philippine question will be taken up. Of course, there is a possibility of a disagreement, and the Spaniards, if the American commissioners decide not to assume any portion of the Cuban indebtedness, may announce their unwillingness to proceed any further with negotiations based upon the protocol.

The Cortes may then be asked to endorse their action. In fact, Spaniards may even prefer a resumption of hostilities to acquiescence in the American refusal to share their financial burden. The Americans, however, have intimated to the Spaniards the possibility that Spain may at some future period be able to deal with an independent Cuban government regarding the assumption of the provincial and municipal portions of the Cuban debt, which is estimated to have been $150,000,000 before the last rebellion in Cuba broke out, and $500,000,000 contracted since 1895. But, should independent Cuba, as she doubtless would, refuse to assume more than her proportion of the debt, based on actual betterments in Cuba, and only, even in this case, of obligations contracted previous to 1895, Spain would be compelled to appeal to her people and confront them with practically seven-eighths of the debt contracted since. Spain would also be compelled to declare her inability to meet her obligations, and this, at present, seems to the Spaniards a more bitter alternative than to accept the United States' refusal to share the Cuban debt, with all that this means, the idea being that the Spaniards would be able to call the attention of their creditors to their unyielding, though fruitless, efforts, in their behalf.

Finally, it is said that there are persons high in the Spanish councils who claim to believe that Spain would rather submit dumbly and helplessly to decimation or dismemberment than confront this continued financial burden.

Spain, however, will not break off the present negotiations before having proposed that the United States share half the insular debt, which, in such a proposition, may be placed at $700,000,000, the interest rate to be reduced to two per cent., which Spain may hold, practically reduces her share to $116,000,000, the portion proposed to be borne by the United States or guaranteed thereby.

Guam, in the Ladrone Islands, has been chosen by the Americans for the United States, under the terms of the protocol, and its cession has been confirmed by the Spanish Commission. Details of minor importance alone remain to be decided upon in connection with the cession of Porto Rico, the formal transfer of which is practically accomplished.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Boston tanners will reorganize.
Frisco has a United Labor Party.
Frisco has a printer's political club.
A Japanese Admiral gets $6,000 a year.
Boston has a co-operative printing office.
English meat traders held a convention.
Gov. Powers, of Maine, is a druggist.
New York has 600 union photo-engravers.
Manila cigarmakers demand a four-day week.
There is a cigar factory in the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary.
Laborers on Cincinnati municipal work must not be paid less than $1.50 a day.
The new Plasterers' Union, of Brooklyn Borough, has increased its initiation fee to five dollars.
Ninety-five per cent. of the members of a Boston building laborers' union are employed.
Three more Boston printing offices have applied for and received the Allied Printers' label.
The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has paid out over $4,000,000 in death and other benefits.
Eugene V. Debs will visit the New England States during the political campaign in the interest of the new organization, entitled "The Social Democrats."
Hawaii is no land for poor men. Shop clerks get about the wages of a good American servant girl. Chinese and Japs do the work of the land, and Hawaii is only a happy hunting ground for trusts.
There is some talk of the Boston postmen resolving themselves into a trade union and affiliating with the central body.
The New York Postoffice Clerk's Association has decided to form plans for pushing the Gorman salary bill in the next session of Congress. The bill grades the wages so that those who start at $600 a year get an annual increase of $100 until $1,400 is reached.
Delegate McCormick, who was Secretary of the Citizens' Committee which was looking after the employment of returned District of Columbia Volunteers, has made a report to the Central Labor Union, giving a long list of merchants who had given work to those who were referred to them.
The Brooklyn Brewery Engineers' Union has decided to rejoin the National Union of United Brewery Workmen.
The Master Horseshoers' convention at Cincinnati represented 120 cities in the United States and Canada.
The fight which has been waging so long between the Lafayette and Baltimore factions of the Painters' and Decorators' Union has at last been brought into the Springfield (Mass.) court. A bill of complaint filed in the Clerk of Court's office asks for an injunction in favor of the Lafayette men against the Baltimoreans, that the latter may be restrained from alleged illegal interference with the business of the plaintiffs.

AGUINALDO AND HIS RIVALS.

A Filipino General Arrested for Disregarding His Authority.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (Special.)—General Pio Del Pilar, who is looked upon as being the foremost rival of Aguinaldo for the leadership of the Philippine insurgents, has been summoned to Malolos, the insurgent headquarters, and arrested. The charge against him is disregarding Aguinaldo's authority, and attempting to defy the Americans. Aguinaldo has tried to remove several of the insurgent officers who are uneducated and unfitted for their positions, but he has been compelled to reinstate them.

Aguinaldo is desirous of going to Paris for the purpose of appearing before the peace commissioners, but he is prevented from so doing by the jealousies existing between the insurgent leaders.

Sunk in the North Sea.

It has just developed that the German bark Satisfaction, of 450 tons, hailing from Memel, sunk during the recent gales in the North Sea, and the captain, his wife and the crew of nine were drowned, being all on board, except a boy, who was saved.

RACE WAR.

Nine Blacks and a White Officer Killed in Mississippi.

WHITES UNDER ARMS.

Sheriff's Aid Summoned and a Body of Men 300 Strong Began Scouring the Country for Colored Men—Nine Were Discovered and Shot, Four Captured and the Remainder are Fugitives.

Forest, Miss., (Special.)—As the result of attempt to arrest a colored man near Harpersville, Scott County, in the eastern part of the State, one white deputy was killed, three wounded, and according to the latest report, nine colored men have been killed by the citizens of Harpersville and neighborhood and the sheriff's posse combined. The pursuit of about fifty colored men, who had joined the original offender with avowed determination to prevent his arrest and capture, and which ambushed the party attempting the arrest, continues. The whole country is terribly aroused, and the sheriff's posse has been re-enforced with men from all the neighboring towns. Gov. McLaurin has gone to the scene, which is about ten miles north of Forest, the nearest railroad point.

The trouble originated last Friday when a colored man named Bill Burke had an altercation with his employer, Charles Freeman, a white man, in which the colored man got the best of the difficulty. The next night a crowd of white men, headed by Wallace Sibley, who was deputized to arrest the man, went to Burke's house, which is about a mile from Harpersville. When they arrived upon the scene and called for Burke, they were greeted by a fusillade from the men concealed in ambush in the bushes surrounding the house and in the house itself.

Wallace Sibley, the leader, fell dead at the first volley, and three more white members of the crowd, James Johnson, James Hamilton, and James Wells, were wounded. The whites returned the fire, but were unable to do any execution, as their assailants were all concealed. There were not more than eight men in the white crowd, and finding it impossible to resist effectively, they dispersed toward Harpersville. It was not known at that time that Sibley was injured, but upon a return to the scene he was found dead in the yard. The wounded deputies were able to get back to town with the assistance of their comrades. This occurrence took place early in the night.

When the crowd returned to Harpersville the news spread like wildfire. During the night a large crowd gathered from the neighborhood. They immediately went to Burke's house, and got from his mother the names of all the colored men who had ambushed the white men the night before. In all there were about forty who had gathered to prevent the arrest of Burke, and a list of them was made up at the dictation of the whites. Then the pursuit and search for each of the proscribed darkies began. According to the statement of reliable citizens, six were found and killed by the crowd of armed and determined citizens before the sheriff arrived.

In the morning Sheriff J. M. Stevenson was wired from Harpersville of the threatening condition of affairs, and he was asked to get together a posse and come at once to Harpersville. The sheriff lives at Morton, ten miles from the scene. Gathering together a posse of twenty or thirty men the sheriff started at once for the place. When he arrived in the afternoon he was joined by crowds of citizens until a conservative estimate placed the number in the posse at over three hundred men. Immediately after leaving the house where the first tragedy was committed, the colored men scattered through the surrounding country. The sheriff's pursuit has resolved itself into a chase of the men implicated and not of a mob which is keeping together, as was first reported.

Sheriff Stevenson realizing the danger apprehended, immediately wired Gov. McLaurin at Brandon for aid in quelling a probable widespread disturbance. Upon receipt of this telegram the Governor wired Adjt. Gen. Henry at Jackson to get together a company of the National Guard and proceed to the scene upon the first train. Gen. Henry immediately reported that there was no National Guard company obtainable, but that he would get together a company of armed men and render all necessary assistance.

In the mean time the Governor procured a special train at Brandon and, accompanied by a posse of thirty men armed with shotguns, proceeded to Forest. Arriving early in the evening and finding that there was small danger of the riot assuming proportions beyond the ability of the posse on hand to keep in bounds, he wired Gen. Henry that it would be unnecessary for him to bring his volunteers from Jackson. The posse is operating in the swamps about a mile from Harpersville, where most of the fugitives are supposed to be concealed.

The Governor and Gen. Henry are naturally counseling moderation, but in the excited state of the public mind a great fear is expressed that the posse will not regard the suggestion favorably. Their presence, however, will undoubtedly have a great effect in restraining the number of fatalities after enough colored men have been killed to satisfy the outraged feeling of the whites in that section.

COST OF THE WAR.

Treasury Estimate Places It, Up to the Present, at $187,529,941.

WASHINGTON, D. C., (Special.)—The officials of the Treasury Department estimate that the war with Spain, since April 21, the outbreak of the war, has cost $187,529,941. The Civil War cost $3,065,413,425, or an average of $1,685,156 a day.

The largest amount paid out in a single day during the Spanish-American War was $4,110,000, on July 28. This was just before Spain sued for peace. The next highest expenditure was $3,775,000, on September 19.

Seeds for Distribution.

Secretary Wilson has awarded to the New York Market Gardeners' Association the contract for furnishing all the seeds to the Agricultural Department for the current fiscal year. The contract price is $70,978, and 14,238,168 packets of seed are to be furnished.

McIntyre Dismissed.

The President has approved the sentence of the court-martial dismissing from the naval service Chaplain McIntyre, of the Oregon, for remarks made in a lecture at Denver reflecting on Admiral Sampson and others.

THE AVERAGE MAN.

When it comes to a question of trusting
Yourself to the risks of the road,
When the thing is the sharing of burdens,
The lifting the heft of a load,
In the hour of peril or trial,
In the hour you may meet as you can,
You may safely depend on the wisdom
And skill of the average man.

'Tis the average man and no other
Who does his plain duty each day,
The small thing his wage is for doing,
On the commonplace bit of the way.
'Tis the average man, may God bless him,
Who pilots us, still in the van,
Over land, over sea, as we travel,
Just the plain, hardy, average man.

So on through the days of existence,
All mingling in shadow and shine,
We may count on the every-day hero,
Whom haply the gods may divine,
But who wears the swarth grime of his calling,
And labors and earns as he can,
And stands at the last with the noblest,
The commonplace, average man.
—Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Weekly.

LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

A Cuban Romance.

Tat-tat-tat sounded in a dreary monotone from the drums, and slowly, in single file, the miserable prisoners came into view. Ragged, dirty, unkempt, footsore, panting from the blazing August sky, they were truly a pitiable sight, though they held up their heads defiantly, and smiled derisively at the insulting epithets and grimaces which the lower classes heaped upon them, especially in the vicinity of any officer's residence. The better classes of the Havanese showed their sympathy in striking contrast to the jeers and jibes of the baser sort—the men, by their sullen, indignant looks; the women, by frequent sobs and tears and smothered exclamations.

The time was 1851, directly after the capture of Crittenden, Lopez's brave lieutenant, in his ill-starred expedition to Cuba. He and his Spartan remnant were these forlorn prisoners. When they reached the Calle de la Lamparilla, one of the narrow streets of the city, the guards suddenly halted the column and reverently bared their heads. A funeral procession was approaching from the opposite direction, and the line was pushed close towards the houses jutting on the narrow footway, scarcely worth the name of a sidewalk.

A youth among the foremost prisoners, who, evidently, had not the fortitude of his older companions, judging by his bowed head and deep dejection, now looked up with a wan smile of recognition as a pair of dark eyes brimming with tears gazed through a latticed window at the pitiful sight.

"Amalia," he whispered.

"Robercito! Is it indeed you? Oh, how terrible! I did not dream you were with them."

"Dearest cousin, save me," he replied, in Spanish as fluent as her own. "We are all condemned to be shot in two days, perhaps sooner. I am too young to die."

"Would that I could, nino querido, but, alas! I am powerless as a lamb among wolves."

"Amalia, don't say that! You have friends among the Spaniards. For the love of my mother——"

"Forward, march!" rang on the air, and the weary column passed on to the dungeons of Morro castle.

That night the Senorita Amalia de Valdez was a dream of loveliness as she reclined listlessly among the cushions on a lounge in her handsome salon. Tall, exquisitely formed, with jetty tresses framing a softly rounded face, with "midnight eyes" so large, so liquid, so lustrous that her admirers exhausted the affluence of their boneyed tongues in praising them; with a mouth whose twin carnations perfect in repose, were still more enchanting when her smile disclosed the dazzling teeth within—it was no wonder that she was considered to be the beauty of beauties in the capital famed for the grace and loveliness of its women.

The young Captain Antonio de Ramon, who presently entered, was so enraptured with her appearance that only the presence of the inevitable duenna restrained him from throwing himself at her feet in reality, as well as in the formal salutation with which Spanish gentlemen greet all ladies.

"Beso a V lo pies, senorita."

She responded in the same fashion, only kissing his hands (figuratively) instead of his feet. But she looked pre-occupied, sad, despondent. He seated himself near her, while the duenna, her gentle Tia Maria, retired to a distant corner.

"Tell me, my soul," said he, "why are you so melancholy?"

A sigh was the only answer.

"Ah, yes! I know your tender heart aches for the poor prisoners you have seen to-day. Poor fellows! Theirs is a terrible fate. But tell me, what is it you wished to ask me? Can there be a wish of yours I would not gratify at the risk of my life, if need be? I have your precious billet safe here," and he pointed to his heart. "You have but to command and I will obey."

"Tia mia," said Amalia, turning to her aunt, "I have mislaid my pearl bracelet upstairs. Will you kindly look for it?"

The duenna vanished as if she had expected the request. On the instant Amalia said to him,—

"You have often sworn that you love me to distraction; is it not so, Antonito?"

What happiness it was for him to hear from her lips the diminutive "ito" added to his name, which, in itself, is a caress in words.

"My life, with all my heart and soul," he exclaimed. But she drew back.

"No, I give myself only to him who proves his love."

"What can I do for you, beloved?" Dispose of me as you will for life."

"It is life I ask. Sit here, beside me, dearest, and I will tell you."

She then related the scene of the morning, the discovery that Roberto, who had passed the previous winter in Havana with his family, was now among the prisoners.

"He is the son of my favorite aunt—so young, barely sixteen. He came here to perfect himself in Spanish, and I inspired him with my own enthusiasm for the Cuban cause. He has returned, alas! to die, unless you will save him for my sake. Should he perish, I can never know another happy moment."

Antonio grew pale as he listened.

"Amalia, you cannot break my heart thus. Ask me anything else."

"Antonito mio! I love you," she sobbed. "For you I would give up home, relatives, country. God grant me this one favor. Save that poor child, and I swear to become your wife in another month. You have said that if I would marry you you would resign your hateful commission in the army and seek a home in Mexico. I will follow you there and to the ends of the earth."

"You have won," he said after a pause. "For you I will dare anything. They will die day after to-morrow. I have but a short time, and now must leave you, dearest. If I fail, you will forgive me, will you not? or I will not survive my disgrace."

CHAPTER II.

Roberto lay on a pallet beside two other comrades, who, in the midst of their own misery, tried to cheer and fortify the boy, exhorting him to meet manfully a doom which they felt was even more terrible for him than for them. He had been one of the most enthusiastic volunteers; had fought well, but now the near prospect of death seemed to make a coward of him.

A soldier who spoke a little English entered the cell at this moment and roughly bade him rise and follow to the captain's room. Roberto rose tremblingly.

"Courage, my boy," said a middle-aged man, "perhaps it is good news for you. If not, beware lest he wring from you a word about Lopez's plans."

"Never fear," he replied, making an effort to control his agitation. "I hate to die"—here he gulped down a sob—"this way, but I'll not be a traitor. Good-by."

The guard interrupted further speech by pushing him into the corridor with his musket.

"Here is the prisoner, captain."

"Very well; you may retire, sergeant."

Antonio locked the door after him, and in a low tone briefly related to Roberto the plan he had formulted for the latter's escape.

"Each prisoner will receive three shots. By dint of extensive bribery, and the co-operation of a surgeon, a secret friend of the Cuban cause, I have arranged that three blank cartridges shall be fired at you. You must be careful to simulate death as much as possible until the word 'Amalia' is whispered in your ear. Then you may breathe freely and open your eyes, for you will be temporarily safe. Further details will then have been arranged and told you. The least indiscretion on your part, the least bungling on that of those I have employed, though only two are in the secret, will ruin me as well as seal your fate."

Roberto thanked him fervently, and promised him implicit obedience.

"You must not return to your comrades."

"Poor fellows," muttered Roberto.

"The light of hope is shining in your eyes, and might betray us. Look as downcast as when you entered, if possible. Enter sergeant," he said, as he entered the door, "and conduct this prisoner to a solitary cell. He must have no communication with the other filibusters."

They passed out, and Antonio, groaning deeply, murmured,—

"Oh, my love, what a sacrifice!"

* * * * * * * *

The courtyard of the castle was thronged with soldiery as Crittenden and his unfortunate band were marched to the death-place just as day was breaking over the beautiful bay. Surrounded by hostile soldiers they still maintained a defiant air, even when the glittering line of bayonets faced them, and they knew all hope was over.

"Kneel, filibusteros!"

The command was not obeyed. Crittenden proudly refused in the words that have passed into history,—

"A Kentuckian kneels to none but God."

A struggle ensued, in which some were forced to their knees; perhaps all might have been, had not the officer in charge, with a touch of humanity, begun giving the orders.

At the word "Fire!" so deadly was the volley that few survived it, and they but a few moments. Roberto, happily, had no need to stimulate death. The shock and strain of the suspense had caused him to faint, and the surgeon, who hastened to his side, gave a deep sigh of relief as he perceived Roberto's rigid unconsciousness.

"Carry this body, and this, and this"— pointing to several—"to the hospital."

"If they are not dead now, they will soon be under his knife," laughed one of his assistants.

When Roberto revived he found himself in a carefully darkened room. With joy he heard the word "Amalia" in a friendly voice. In a day or two afterward, according to Antonio's previously concerted arrangements, he was smuggled, in the disguise of a waterman, to an American ship in the harbor and concealed in the hold all night. The next day he thanked his devoted cousin as he inhaled with a glad sense of freedom, the soft winds of the Mexico sea. He never returned to Cuba, though his future life was replete with striking adventures.

The gay capital of Cuba was quite electrified a month later to learn of the resignation from the army of Captain Antonio, and his marriage immediately after, in spite of opposition on the part of her family, to the supremely beautiful Senorita Amalia de Valdez.—Waverley Magazine.

BURIAL UNDER FIRE.

A Striking Episode of the War, on the Shore of Guantanamo Bay.

High on the ridge where the marines pitched their tents on the shore of Guantanamo Bay, the first Cuban soil taken by American troops, are the graves of the men who were killed in the first land fighting of our war with Spain. They were buried under fire by men who overlooked no tithe of the solemn ceremony, although the singing of Spanish bullets rose clear above the voice of the chaplain.

The burial squad was composed of marines from the Texas. Wrapped in flags, the honorable winding sheet of soldiers killed in battle, the bodies were borne from a tent in which they had lain to a trench dug by men who made it deep because their fear that the drenching Cuban rains would give their comrades to the buzzards was greater than their fear of the death they risked as they plied pick and shovel.

Chaplain Jones, of the Texas, the firing squad, a few officers and some correspondents stood bareheaded about the grave. From the thick cover beyond there came the irregular "putt, putt, putt" of skirmish fire and the regular sputter of the machine guns. There marines and Spanish guerrillas were fighting from thicket to thicket. Soon there would be more dead to bury we thought.

Gently the men of the Texas lowered the flag-wound "jollies"—"Soldier and sailor, too," as Kipling has it—into the earth. The chaplain stood with his back to the cover from which came the rattle of musketry, and began the solemn service. Slow and deliberately fell the words, and seldom has their import been realized more fully than it was there at the edge of the bullet threshed jungle.

"Man that is born of woman"—

A bullet pecked the earth at his feet and sent it flying. Others sang overhead. Some leaves and twigs fell from the nearest trees. A man or two dropped behind the earth thrown out of the grave. The Spanish were firing on the burial party.

The marines of the Texas raised their heads for a second and bowed them again. They made no other motion. The officers in command, pale ordinarily, flushed red as if angered by the enemy's sacrilege.

The chaplain moved a pace from where he was standing and turned his face toward the thicket from which the bullets were coming. Then the words fell slowly and gravely, "Man that is born of woman," and so on to the end.

As he faced the fire those who had sought shelter stood up instantly and bowed their heads reverently. The fire slackened, ceased. The earth fell on the flags and covered them and the heroes wrapped within. A man or two dropped a tear and a tender, parting word to his comrades, and the burial party, its duty fittingly done, moved seaward over the crest of the ridge out of range.

Half way down the crooked path which led to the landing two of the men who had stood steadily at the grave were marked by a Spanish sharpshooter, and a Mauser bullet "pinged" above them. They ran for cover like startled game, for the funeral was over and they had no desire to make another.

But the men who were at the grave that day will remember long and with a solemn sense of their great lesson the words, "Man that is born of woman."—New York Herald.

Up-to-Date Wedding Rings.

The wedding ring plays as important a part in the modern nuptial ceremony as the minister or license. There seems to be but one correct style for this country in the matter of a wedding ring. It is a perfectly plain band, with outer surface oval and inner flat. It is made of 22-karat, which is deemed the most serviceable.

The most popular ring is of medium size—a little less than a quarter of an inch wide—though in effect much narrower because of the oval edges. Unless the buyer has some preference for very narow or very broad band, he is advised to take a tenpenny weight ring, this being the regulation weight for the medium size. It costs $10. The tiny narrow rings have never been popular, for in order to wear at all the ring must be so deep that it cuts into the other fingers and is decidedly uncomfortable. So, too, are the extremely wide rings, which often make a callous just between the band and the edge of the ring on the inner side of the ring finger.—Chicago Record.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

More than 500,000 sewing machines are made in this country annually, which is ninety per cent. of the production of the world.

According to the figures recently compiled by the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, the export trade of our south Atlantic and gulf ports has increased from $223,779,533 in 1888 to $391,473,736, showing a net gain of $167,694,203 in ten years.

When a man forfeits $5,000,000 of his inheritance in order to marry the woman of his choice it becomes important to remember that he has another $5,000,000 securely "salted down." With that sum in hand any tolerably thrifty young man would undertake to keep the wolf from the door.

The United States has more than six times the railroad mileage of any other country. We began seventy-two years ago with a tram road, extending from the granite quarries at Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset River, a distance of about five miles, and have today nearly 200,000 miles of track.

The report of the committee of the Privy Council on education in Scotland for the year 1897-98 states that in an estimated population of 4,222,784, an increase of .8 per cent. for the year, the number of scholars on the registers of inspected schools was 716,893, an increase of 1.05, the number in average attendance being 605,389, an increase of 2.1.

The main difference between the Chinese and Japanese, according to a German professor, is that the Japanese insist on superintending their own work as well as doing it, whereas the Chinese are contented to work indefinitely under foreign guidance. For this reason, he thinks, China is destined to get under European control.

A missionary journal notes some signs of progress in China. Chinese merchants are educating their sons in English schools at an expense of $8 a month. The barrow gives way to the bicycle, and the sedan chair to the carriage and pair. The anti-foot-binding movement and the Chinese Ladies' School also indicate the great change which is going on in China.

In an international chess match conducted some time ago between a set of players in Brooklyn and a company in London, the different moves, as they were successively made, were transmitted by cable according to what is called the "human relay system." In the office at Cape Canso, Nova Scotia, sat an alert operator. As soon as his trained ear caught the click of a message from New York, his hand pressed a button, and transmitted the news to Watervelt, Ireland. Thence another operator, waiting with his hand on the instrument, despatched the word to London.

From the data recently compiled by The Railway Age the past nine months of the present year have witnessed greater activity in railway building in the United States than has any corresponding period of time since 1893. According to the data from which we cite, there were 2,200 miles of railway constructed in the United States up to October 1, 1898. If this rate of increase continues until the year expires, there will be not less than 3,000 miles of track laid by January 1st next in the United States. Most of the progress made in railway building up to the present time has been restricted to the southwest, although Minnesota, in the northwest, has participated more extensively in the general improvemnt than has any other individual state. Texas, Alabama, Missouri, Louisiana and North Carolina have each made heavy gains.

The remarkable growth during the past three years of the bicycle's popularity in countries where it was before almost a stranger offers new and great opportunities for manufacturers whose product is strictly first class and whose enterprise and genius are constantly alert. The exportation of wheels, as is shown by trustworthy statistics, has come to be an exceedingly important feature of the industry in America, and the foreign demand for American machines next year and thereafter is a matter of much consequence to the manufacturers of this country. The past has demonstrated that cyclists on the other side of the water are quick to appreciate the advantages of strong and speedy mounts. Whenever our manufacturers have made desirable changes in their models it has required only a very short time for foreigners to become aware of the fact and to make investigations regarding it.

The terror of the Spanish authorities with reference to the possibilities of a Carlist uprising has led to several amusing incidents. For instance, great excitement was caused the other day in Vallaloid by a poorly dressed man, who was observed running through one of the principal streets and shouting at the top of his voice, "Long live Don Carlos! Long live Don Carlos!" The man was at once arrested, and to his evident amazement, taken to the police station, where he inquired in great perplexity what offence he had committed. When he was told that he had emitted treasonable cries, his perplexity seemed only to be increased and when he was reminded that he had been heard cheering for Don Carlos, he burst out laughing and explained that the Don Carlos who had aroused his enthusiasm was a certain Don Carlos Garcia who had just given him 15 pesetas in mistake instead of 15 reals.

The Duke of Devonshire and Sir John Gorst signed a report just issued, on elementary education in England. They find that the elementary education act is often a failure so far as practical operation is concerned. It is estimated that in the middle of 1897 there were (in England and Wales) 597,162 children between eleven and twelve years of age, belonging to the class usually attending public elementary schools, but no fewer than 19,361 of these were not accounted for on the school registers. Between the ages of twelve and thirteen the leakage amounted to 94,450 out of an estimated total of 589,138 children, and between the ages of thirteen and fourteen to the serious number of 373,782 out of an estimated total of 580,131. The committee regard this leakage as very grave. The attempt to impart a sound elementary education to children who leave school at too early an age must, they say, result in failure; and the education of people cannot be made satisfactory until this defect has been cured.

The longest piece of surface railraod in the United States on which electricity has been substituted for steam is the Buffalo and Lockport, a twenty-five mile feeder of the Erie system. It was formerly operated by four steam locomotives, and now runs four electric locomotives. The point of widest interest in the change is that more frequent trains are run and at a faster rate of speed, which has resulted in a passenger traffic twice as large as formerly. The surprise in the matter to electricians is that locomotives are used instead of the multiple-unit system. Where it is not necessary to carry the source of power the use of a locomotive is a waste of energy. For this reason the results on the Buffalo and Lockport road are not regarded as a thoroughly satisfactory demonstration of the value of electricity in a suburban service. The significant feature is the doubling of the traffic with the increased service, as this points a way in which the steam railroads may recover a part, at least, of the business taken from them by the more convenient street railways.

When laws are enacted to even up the rights or the privileges of the sexes, the purpose generally is to give the women something in the way of legal privileges from which she had been barred by the selfish law-making men. An exception, perhaps the only one, is in a new law in Maryland, which is to take effect on January 1 next. This gives the husband the same marital rights in his wife's property as the wife has under existing law in her husband's property. Each will have dower rights. The change gives to the husband more of property rights than he enjoyed under the now obsolete common-law right of "courtesy." The latter was a contingency upon the birth of a child, and gave the husband a life interest in all the landed property of his wife. The husband's new rights fasten on the wife's property the moment she brings it into matrimony, or acquires it thereafter by inheritance, gift or purchase, unless steps have been taken to keep him out of it. Should he not waive them, or by joining her in a deed of her property convey it to a purchaser, his claim to each piece or parcel to the extent of one-third continues until after her death, when he becomes a life tenant of his one-third. The new right will attach even though the parties are separated, but not absolutely divorced. In brief, the statute aims to give both husband and wife, widow and widower, respectively, the same or an equal share in each other's property under like conditions at death, and equal rights in property in all respects.

Curing Sleeplessness.

"There are many remedies for sleeplessness," remarked the village philosopher, judicially. "About as many as an army of skeeters on a summer's night. One formula is to count one hundred as slowly as if you were working by the day, and another is to repeat the multiplication table forwards and backwards till you are utterly exhausted.

"You are also advised to imagine that you are watching a flock of no 'count sheep jumping over a gateway one at a time, and also to draw a long breath every once in a while, and think steadily of nothing.

"Another rule is to crook and uncrook your little finger slowly and distinctly, so to describe it, several times.

"There are also all sorts of things that you are recommended to eat and not to eat, any one of which is guaranteed to put you to sleep without fear of successful contradiction.

"There is one beauty about all of these suggestions. They are totally harmless. They won't hurt you, even if they do not do you any good. I have tried 'em all, and a good many more, and I am prepared to say that the only infallible rule of producing deep, refreshing sleep is to imagine that it is time to get up. If you can firmly convince yourself that the work of the day is waiting at a standstill for you to arise and take it up, you'll go to sleep though every house in the vicinity falls with a crash. Such, I may add, is the perversity of human nature."—Baptist Union.

The Fate of the Batchelor.

Every almshouse in the land is full of old bachelors, pale, moping men, who meditate on childhood and its memories of friends. If old age comes with wealth then the bachelor realizes that the sweetest things of life cannot be bought. His house is not a home. Those who wait on him work not for love, but for wages. He is like a traveler in a strange land, who wishes for a genuine resting place and some one to look at whom he loves.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cuba has changed its advertisement from "help wanted" to "employment wanted."

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

RETURNED KLONDIKER.

Transportation Companies Fleece Miners—Auditor General Preparing to Receive Statements From the Banks—Samuel Nissley Had Wandered Far and Wide Since April—Daniel DeTurk Dead.

John A. Kreiger, of Johnstown, is home from Alaska after a fruitless search for gold. He is thoroughly disgusted at the many reports that are being circulated about fabulous wealth at the Kotzebue Sound District. "It's all a big transportation scheme," said Mr. Krieger, in speaking of the trip of himself, his uncle, William Gerhart, and the latter's son. "Just a game to get the people up there for the revenue the steamship company and railway lines derive. We did not see anything the color of gold all the time we were in the Kotzebue district. In fact, there isn't a bit of the yellow metal there. The steamship people carried a large number of gold seekers, but their description of the country was purely a fake. There is just as much gold in the hills of Pennsylvania as there is in Kotzebue. There is no lack of provisions. When we left the Kotzebue Sound there was enough food there to keep the 600 gold-seekers five years. Many of the prospectors there expected to try the overland route to the Yukon and try to work the Klondike fields, but they will never succeed, for the reason that they do not have enough dog teams to transport their outfits. The only gold we saw was while we were in Seattle. There agents of the transportation companies were displaying bags of gold and telling breezy tales of how easily they picked it up." Mr. Krieger made the trip to Kotzebue in the ill-fated Guardian, which sank on the return voyage."

Interest on State Money.

Auditor General Levi G. McCauley announces that as soon as the blanks are ready he will send out notices to the different banks holding State deposits for their statements of the interest due the commonwealth November 2 next. This will be the first interest paid by depositories of State funds—2 per cent. on the non-active banks, and 1½ per cent. on the active banks. Two of these banks are in Pittsburg, two in Philadelphia and one in Harrisburg. The Auditor General states that all asylums, hospitals and other institutions entitled to State aid that have submitted satisfactory reports have been paid their appropriations in full.

Missing Farmer Returns.

Samuel Nissley, a Drumore Township farmer, went to Lancaster on April 1 last, met a few friends and mysteriously disappeared. Theories that he had been murdered or had committed suicide were advanced, and for several weeks the police kept up a diligent search, but without finding the slightest trace. It was generally supposed he was dead, but he surprised his friends by returning. He is very reticent and refuses to say how he left the city, or tell anything about himself, except that he left on account of financial difficulties and has been all over the country.

Date of Murderer's Execution Fixed.

Attorney L. P. Wedeman, of counsel for George Van Horn, the convicted murderer of Josephine Wescott, of Scranton, has received a letter from Lewis E. Beitler, private secretary to Governor Hastings, notifying him that the action of the Supreme Court in refusing a new trial to Van Horn has been certified to the Governor, and that he has fixed Tuesday, January 11, 1899, as the date for the execution. A respite will be applied for to enable Van Horn's attorneys to take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Pennsylvania Railroad Sued.

Suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $15,800 has been entered at Ebensburg, by Henry Black and his wife for injuries alleged to have been inflicted to Mrs. Black, on the Vintondale branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in September. The claim is made that as Black and his wife sat in the car, it was allowed to collide with a coal train, throwing Mrs. Black on the front seat and injuring her so that she will be a cripple for life.

Found Dead in His Bedroom.

Charles Erdbart, of West Chester, aged 58 years, was found dead in his bedroom. He retired in his usual health but was apparently stricken while removing his clothing. An autopsy revealed the fact that he had burst a bloodvessel in his throat, and had died of strangulation. Deceased was a tailor by occupation, and came to West Chester from Wilmington, Del., two years ago.

Pennsylvania Giant Dead.

Daniel P. De Turk, a well-known farmer of Oley, died, aged 46 years. He was Democratic candidate for Recorder of Deeds during the last two campaigns. He was prominent in the Masonic Lodge at Kutztown, and also belonged to the Knights of the Golden Eagle and P. O. S. of A. He weighed 325 pounds.

Alleged Car Thief Arrested.

Lewis White was committed to jail by Magistrate Lenhardt, at Norristown, for breaking into a car at Jenkintown last September and stealing two rolls of cloth. White's alleged partner, James McLain, was arrested at the time, but furnished bail. White is also wanted on a charge of breaking into a car at Lansdale.

Burned By a Live Wire.

A telephone wire fell over a trolley wire at Shamokin and one end reached almost to the sidewalk. Charles Gilbert, homeward bound, bumped against it, and was terribly burned. He would have been roasted to death had it not been for the timely assistance of a lineman.

Two Men Entombed in a Mine.

A fatal mine accident occurred at No. 1 Mine, Carbondale, operated by the Delaware & Hudson Company, which resulted in the death of Wildam Wisley and the fatal injury of James Judge. The men were blasting when the roof fell, pinning them beneath tons of debris. It took an hour to recover the bodies.

Hotel Converted Into a Church.

The old Farmers' & Drovers' Hotel at Fleetwood has been changed into a Mennonite Church. The bar has been taken out and a pulpit put in its place.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. NOV. 3

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Have U Selected Ur New Fall Costume Yet!

We are ready and you wont be offered the hap-hazard choice of a buyer who was not posted. We stand very close to the importer and manufacturer, and offer U patterns and styles not to be found elsewhere in Centre co. Every store can't get first choice. We do get it. Its a point worth remembering when U start out for that new dress.

The "Gold Medal" line of Black Dress goods, every yard guaranteed perfect and true to price. Botany Mills specialties in all desirable shades and weaves, stamp our Dress Goods Department as first-class.

The Dress Lining Department is one of the best in the store, and if U buy Ur own linings, we can help U get just what is required and save money for U too.

Butterick Patterns, Delineator, etc., for November now ready. Too much to talk about. Kom and C.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

New Goods Arriving Daily

Our buyer has just returned from Eastern cities where he purchased a finer and larger assortment of goods than ever before carried by us. Our line of Dress Goods is complete. You will find all the latest shades and finest quality. Also a large stock of Calicoes and Ginghams. Our Queensware Department has been replenished, and the housewife will find everything here convenient and useful in that line. Call and see our goods.

Wolf & Crawford.

Our Congress Candidate.

The more the Congress situation is discussed in the 28th District, the more favorably and creditably does the record of James K. P. Hall shine out as the right man to represent this people in the next Congress. A prominent labor leader who was sent to investigate the business methods of Messrs. Hall & Kaul in their vast and varied business operations, said to the writer: "One would think to read some of the Quay organs that Mr. Hall was a big coal operator, and did nothing else, whereas, the fact is that the coal business is only a side issue with him. For example: Hall & Kaul employ nearly 3,000 men all told and less than eight hundred of this grand industrial army of the Republic are employed in the mines. And right here it is not amiss to say with emphasis that the miners of Elk county, employed by Hall & Kaul, have been working six days a week or full time for the past four years and no more contented set of working men exist in Pennsylvania than are they. No strikes and no reason for strikes, and further it can be said to the credit of Hall & Kaul that no man employed by them has ever been allowed "to go into the township" as a public charge. On the contrary, the deserving poor have been treated at all times with the greatest kindness and most thoughtful consideration. And again, when these deserving poor passed away, they have always been buried respectfully and tenderly without demonstration, without seeking credit and at the expense of James K. P. Hall and his partner. We can assure the common people of Clearfield, therefore, that with a man whose record is like that of Mr. Hall's the rights of the people are certain to be safe. Elect him to Congress and there will never appear the shadow of a reason to regret the confidence reposed in "Jim" Hall.—Clearfied *Public Spirit*.

Barn Burned.

The barn on the Bucher farm, about one mile from Loganton, in Sugar valley, Clinton county, was totally destroyed by fire about daylight Thursday morning. The barn was one of the largest in the valley and contained all of this year's crops grown on the farm. John Feidler is the tenant. The loss is a heavy one, as all the contents of the barn were burned.

DEATH BY THE BORO WATER PLANT.

Wes. Henney Falls into the Reservoir and Dies from Injuries.

J. Wesley Henney died last Saturday evening at his home on Church street, from the effects of injuries received by a fall into the lower reservoir of the new boro water plant on the Thursday evening previous.

The death of Wes. was an extremely sad one and greatly startled the town, and only adds to the already bitter feeling that now exists in the town. With several others on last Thursday afternoon Wes was assisting in placing or changing some pipes in or about the reservoir. He was recently elected water superintendent by the council. In working about the reservoir Wes made a misstep and went over the side of the reservoir down seven feet to the hard cement bottom. He struck on his right side, but it was not supposed that his injuries were other than those of the severe shake-up. He was taken to his home in a buggy, and Dr. Jacobs summoned. The physician found no bones broken, but there was evidence of severe internal injuries. Instead of improvements Wes' condition grew worse instead. His sufferings were intense until about six o'clock Saturday evening when he expired. No post mortem examination was held, but it is supposed that the liver or other internal organs were ruptured by the fall and it is surprising that he lingered so many hours in agony.

Wes was aged about forty-five years. He was one of the finest mechanics in this section. When a neat and delicate piece of work was necessary in metals there was but one man who could be trusted in the work and Wes was the one sought for. He was a life-long Republican always voting that ticket. Socially he was a member of the Odd Fellows lodge. He leaves a wife and son Wilber to survive him.

The funeral took place Wednesday afternoon at half-past two o'clock. Interment was made in the cemetery here. Rev. W. W. Rhoads, of the United Evangelical church officiated at the services.

Died at Milesburg.

Henry T. Ryman an old and highly respected citizen of Milesburg, died at his home Monday night. His death was due to a general breakind down of the system incident to old age. His age was 84 years, was the son of David Ryman, and from a boy until his 71st year followed the milling trade, and during the civil war was flour inspector at Philadelphia. A wife and two children survive him. The funeral will take place Friday afternoon, interment in the old Milesburg cemetery.

Grows Big Things.

Our farmer friend, James B. Spangler, of South Potter, spent a half hour in our sanctum the other day and among other things informed us that he raised two green field pumpkins, one weighing 46 pounds, the other a few pounds lighter; this is hard to beat for that variety.

He also has a pumpkin vine measuring 63 feet in length. A Baldwin apple tree, on his premises, in a former season yielded him 50 bushels of apples, and this fall it had 35 bushels. We presume that tree is large enough to hold a camp meeting under its branches.

A Noon Wedding

Mr. Jefferson Brown, af Milroy, and Miss Stella J., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Krise, were married on Tuesday at noon at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. F. Christine, and was private, only the immediate family being in attendance. In the afternoon the bride and groom drove to Bellefonte where they boarded a train on a wedding tour. They will reside in Milroy, where Mr. Brown is proprietor of a tailoring establishment.

Rabbits Plenty.

Tuesday the legal season for rabbits and other small game opened, and our local hunters met with great success. A party from town composed of Charley Arney, Mervin Arney, Rev. Rearick, Will Bressler, Al. Krape and Jim Sandoe started early in the morning, taking to the mountains and by afternoon they had bagged eighteen rabbits and one pheasant. Rabbits are said to be very plenty. The season has been very favorable.

A Terrible Penalty.

A dishonorable discharge from the army is the most terrible penalty imaginable, says an exchange. The soldier forfeits his citizenship—becomes a man without a country—can never reenter the army, has no chance to wipe out his disgrace, and has an ineffaceable blot placed on his name. Nothing short of an act of congress can remove the disabilities that are carried with a dishonorable discharge from the army of the United States.

Burned to Death.

An eighteen-months-old child of Cyrus Mantle, of Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, was burned to death Monday. The child was left alone in the house, and is supposed to have heated a ramrod of a gun by placing it in the stove. The clothes of the child came in contact with the ramrod setting fire to them, and it was burned to a crisp.

Turned in the Water.

Monday contractor Malone finished his work on the large reservoir, and the water was turned in the same evening. The work, which is extensive and been in operation for four months is apparently well done, and the reservoir will likely hold water with very little leakage. It is of about ten thousand barrels capacity, sufficient to supply all those not connected with the company mains, with about five days storage. The reservoir is square, and on the sides is covered with rough mountain stones set in clay. The bottom is covered with cement to facilitate cleaning. Mr. Malone followed the directions of the council in building the reservoir, and has fully performed his part of the contract. The pipe line laid under his direction has not turned up any leak as yet and has already been taken off his hands. It is a good job. The large reservoir will hold water as guaranteed, and it is a good job. All that is now needed is enough water to keep it going. The recent heavy rains raised the springs and there is plenty of water on the tract now, but the experience of our citizens nearly four weeks in October in not having water is what can be expected from July to November of each year unless twice as much water as they now have on the tract can be secured.

A Big Meeting.

The demonstration for the Democratic gubernatorial party at Bellefonte on Saturday evening was a tremendous affair, and the largest time the county seat has had for many a day. Special trains were run on all roads into Bellefonte, bringing in thousands who wished to see the future governor of the state. Jenks, Sowden and all the candidates were present. The court house and opera house were both filled. Hon. John A. Woodward, of Howard, presided in the court house, and Fred Kurtz, of Centre Hall, in the opera house. Both houses were crowded. Mr. Jenks and the others delivered addresses in both houses. The meetings were attended by all irrespective of party affiliations and the speakers were enthusiastically received. The gubernatorial party remained in Bellefonte over Sunday, resting from their hard labors of the past week campaigning.

Rally at Aaronsburg and Woodward.

On Tuesday evening:

The friends of Jenks and Honest Government, of the west precinct of Haines, held a grand rally in the academy building at Aaronsburg. The main room was crowded with an attentive audience among which was a fair number of ladies. The meeting was called to order by precinct chairman George Kister. One of the active young Democrats, Mr. Stover, was chosen president of the meeting. The speakers were Secretary Johnson, of the county committee, and Fred. Kurtz, who held the closest attention of the audience for nearly two hours, in laying bare the infamous practices of Quayism in our state.

On Wednesday evening:

The friends of Jenks and Reform, in the east precinct of Haines, held their rally at Woodward, and evinced by their large attendance that they were alive to the deep importance of driving from power Quayism and stopping the wholesale looting of the treasury. Addresses were delivered by co. secretary Johnston and Fred. Kurtz. We did not get further particulars.

The east end of the county will send out a good report in favor of Honest Government.

Accidently Shot.

Last Friday John Bower, Charles Heisler and William Walker, all of Bellefonte, were on their way home from a hunting trip. In crawling through a barbed wire fence Walker's gun was discharged and the load struck Bower in the left shoulder. He wore a heavy corduroy hunting coat which caught most of the charge, but his shoulder was badly torn. John was close to the muzzle of the gun and that he was not more badly injured was owing to his heavy padded coat he wore.

Killed in a Snow Shoe Mine.

Watson Quick and Wesley Frye, two carpenters, were working in the mines at Snow Shoe, Tuesday of last week. While taking the splints out of the head, tons of earth and rock gave way and buried the two men. Their dead bodies crushed and shapeless, were taken out about an hour afterwards.

Wedding at Bellefonte.

G. Willard Hall, a merchant at Muncy, and Miss Lottie Spigelmyer, daughter of a prominent citizen of Bellefonte, were married in the Presbyterian church at Bellefonte at six o'clock Wednesday evening. Rev. Dr. Laurie was the officiating minister.

Horses and Mules Wanted.

R. H. Hoy, horse dealer of Philadelphia, will be at Runkle's hotel on Thursday and Friday, Nov. 3 and 4, and will pay cash for 100 head of horses and mules. Bring them in if you have any to sell.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

STATE'S OLDEST WOMAN DEAD.

Mrs. Nancy J. Barger Expires at the Great Age of 106 Years.

Mrs. Nancy J. Barger, Centre county's centenarian and the oldest woman in Pennsylvania, died at her home near Roland Tuesday morning at one o'clock. The exact age of this venerable woman was 106 years, 1 month and 14 days. Born seven years before the death of the first President of the United States, Mrs. Barger was a most wonderfully preserved woman, retaining up until her death possession of all her faculties, and it was only during the last year or so of her life that her eyesight compelled the use of glasses. About two months ago the aged woman fell and broke a leg. The surgical examination showed that the bones of her body had grown as brittle as chalk, with no vitality, and that recovery from the injury was impossible. Everything possible was done to prolong the life of the centenarian, and her days made as painless and cheerful as possible until death came Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Barger was the daughter of William and Rebecca Tate, and was born in Cumberland county, near Harrisburg, in 1892. She married George Barger, a forgeman, when but twenty years of age, and two years later came to this county. Sixty-four years ago the family settled in the home where Mrs. Barger lived ever since and died. Her husband, who was a veteran of the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, died in 1852, leaving his wife with a family of seven children, two of whom have since died.

Mrs. Barger had four sons in the war of the rebellion and a grandson in the late war with Spain. One of the sons was killed during the Peninsula campaign. Mrs. Barger was a free user of tobacco and stimulents all her life, and could give no particular reason for her wonderful longevity.

Foster's Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from October 30 to November 3, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about November 4, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 5th, great central valleys 6th to 8th, eastern states 9th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about November 4, great central valleys 6th, eastern states 8th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about November 7th, great central valley 9th, eastern states 11th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. November 14 will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. Rainfall for the same period will be below east of the Rockies and above west.

A warm wave will cross the continent from west to east about November 12 to 14.

Tempe ature of November will average above normal east of the Rockies and below on the Pacific coast.

Three principal cold dips will occur in the Northern states about November 4, 19 and 20, and three principal warm waves about 1st, 13th and 26th. When these warm and cool waves are averaged the total temperature of the month is expected to be above the normal when we consider all of the United States east of the Rockies and the southern provinces of Canada east of the Rockies.

The southeastern states, however, or the east gulf and south Atlantic states, will average about normal, while north of a line drawn from Pittsburg, Pa., by way of Cincinnati, Kansas City, Omaha and Winnepeg, the average temperature of the month will be much above normal. Texas will average above, but not so much as the upper Mississippi valley states.

The Rocky mountain country will have a much lower average temperature and the cold waves of November will be most severe in the Rocky mountain states.

Rainfall for November will be below normal east of the Rockies and above in the Rocky mountain and Pacific slope states.

The greatest deficiency of precipitation will occur within a circle drawn from New Orleans by way of San Antonio, Texas, Omaha, Chicago, Columbus, Cincinnati and back to New Orleans. Most rain, east of the Rockies, will occur in the southern states, but not so much as in the Rocky mountain countries.

The principal frosts are expected to occur about November 4, 20 and 30, but probably not as severe as in the last week of October.

Fit Subject for the Asylum.

An Allentown woman, who is the victim of a peculiar hallucination, imagines she is the daughter of Governor Hastings, and that her name is Beckie Hastings. Every now and then she writes a letter to Mayor Lewis and states that her position as the Governor's daughter ought to be more recognized by the people of that city.

She Forgot.

She was a smart and pretty girl. She wrote the advertisements for a large milliner in town. Her mind used to run so much upon her business that one day when she wrote to her lover to meet her that night at her home she unconsciously added as a postscript—"Come early to avoid the rush."

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

We name a few things below and feel satisfied that you will be well paid for your time if you come and merely look them over. Then again, we are sure if you examine you will buy.

Hand Saw, so handy and nice	10c
Klondike Lantern	25c
Lantern Globe	5c
Double Bitted Ax	65c
Mrs. Potts Sad Irons, nickle plated, set	75c
Butcher Knives	10c to 25c
Cobblers sets, 4 lasts and stand	35c
Mens Working Glove	25c
Mens Canton Flannel Drawers	25c

Many more like the above.

You know we buy Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Chestnuts and most everything.

You can buy Bellefonte Bread, Fresh Oysters, Corn Meal, Buckwheat Flour, and the famous Columbia Flour.

We are here to try and stay, and will give you all that's in it for your money.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

A Line of Granite Ware at Sixteen Cents. Any Piece worth Double—for Example a Two-Quart Bucket, Regular price, Thirty-five Cents—This lot Sixteen cents.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

Another Chance in Furniture.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Bed Room Suit, solid Posts and Double Tops, only - $12.75
(Regular price is $18.50.)

ALSO

A Fine, Large Antique Oak Rocker, (rodded arms,) only - - - - $1.50

We Only Advertise what We Have to Offer You.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Out Our Clothing Department.

Since opening our new Carpet Department we find we have not space enough for both Carpets and Clothing in the same room, and have determined to close out our entire stock of Clothing without regard to value.

We have about $10,000 Stock of Clothing, and it Must All Be Sold Before Christmas.

An opportunity is now offered to buy your Winter stock of Clothing at less than first cost of manufacture.

Sensational Bargains will be Offered!

Men's All Wool Suits

at $4.98, cost to manufacture $6.00 and generally sold at $8.00.

All Wool Suits at $7.50, cost to manufacture $9.90 and generally sold at $12.50.

Finer goods proportionotely low in price.

Our stock of

Overcoats

is exceptionally strong. We will sell you a good Overcoat for $3.98, priced elsewhere as high as $7.00

Our All Wool Genuine Beaver Overcoats at $5.50 cannot possibly be duplicated at less than $9.00.

And our Overcoats at $7.50 and $10.00 we are selling at but a fraction of their real value.

Boys' and Children's Suits.

Good line of Boys' and Children's Suits still on hand.

Children's Suits as low as $1.18, good goods and no shoddy.

Come and see us before buying and get our prices and you will see without our telling you, that you will save fully one-half.

The stock must all be sold, as we need all the space for our increasing Carpet business.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."